THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 33. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898. NO. 14.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business enrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
D. S. MCDONALD, Proprietor.
Having assumed control of this popular Restaurant I am prepared to serve the public in the best possible manner. Meals furnished at all hours. Give me a call. 29-8-1y

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

REMOVAL—
DR. A. W. BAKER
Has removed to the Odd Fellows' building, Emporium, Pa.—up stairs. Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

CONGRESS.

Editor Press:—
Please announce that should the Hon. Chas. W Stone not be a candidate to succeed himself, I am a candidate for Representative in Congress in the Twenty-seventh district, subject to the decision of the Republican district conference.
F. H. LANGWORTHY.
Warren, Pa., April 26, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN A. WYKOFF.
Grove, Pa., April 4th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
WM. BERRY.
Sterling Run, Pa., April 8th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN MCDONALD.
Driftwood, Pa., April 20th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
S. D. MCCOOLE.
Driftwood, Pa., May 7th, 1898.

ROCKWELL'S
DRUG STORE,
Next to Post-office, Emporium, Pa.
Fancy Stationery.
Just received the choicest invoice of Fancy Stationery, including Envelopes, Paper and Turists Pads,
Toilet and
Bath Goods.
My line of Toilet and Bath Goods includes a fine line of Soaps, Brushes, Sponges, etc.
ROCKWELL'S
DRUG -- STORE.
EMPORIUM, PA.

Those great bargains at N. Seger's are attracting attention.

The expense of maintaining a first-class battleship is about $15,000 a day.

Big bargains in summer clothing at N. Seger's.

First Game of the Season.

The first nine of Emporium and the Mountaineer hose team crossed bats last Monday afternoon, which resulted in a score of 21-11 in favor of the first nine.

Finger Broken

During the game of ball on Monday afternoon, between the Mountaineer hose company team and the first nine of Emporium, Chas. Shaffer the catcher for the Mountaineers, had the little finger on his right hand broken.

Lost.

Last Thursday the undersigned lost a pair of gold nose eye glasses; in red case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Emporium Junction House.

H. G. AULT.

Fourth of July Celebration.

A meeting of the citizens of Emporium will be held in the Warner House this evening at eight oclock to make arrangements for a celebration on the Glorious Fourth. All the business men should be sure to attend.

Religious Meeting.

Quarterly meeting services in the M. E. Church next Sunday. Love Feast, 9:15. Preaching and communion at 10:30. Preaching in the evening by Presiding Elder Black. All are cordially invited to be present.

"Play Ball."

There will be a game of ball played on the home grounds tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, between the first nine of Sterling Run and the home club. As both teams are pretty evenly matched, an interesting game is anticipated. Game called at 3:00 o'clock.

Dental Notice.

Dr. F. C. Reick, of Emporium, will be at the Curtin House, Driftwood, Pa., on Tuesday next, June 7th. He will also be at the above named place on the first Tuesday of each month, prepared to do dental work of any kind for the people of Driftwood and vicinity, at reasonable prices.

Public Notice.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that having bought out the wagon business connected with J. A. Fisher's blacksmith shop, would respectfully solicit the patronage of my former patrons. Lumber and farm wagons a specialty. For workmanship and easy running, I defy competition.

Yours respectfully,
14-4t. C. L. BUTLER.

Acid Works Destroyed.

On Tuesday evening at a few minutes before six, the watchmen at the Climax Powder Works discovered that the section of the plant known as the acid works was on fire. All the factory hands had left the works a little while previous to the breaking out of the fire, and the watchmen being unable to get the flames under control directed their efforts to the saving of the surrounding buildings. They were successful in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjacent buildings but the acid works were totally destroyed.

Bought a Railroad.

F. H. and C. W. Goodyear have bought the Addison & Pennsylvania Railroad. The offices which have heretofore been located at Addison and New York City will be removed to Buffalo, and a new organization to take title will be formed and articles of incorporation filed as soon as the legal arrangements can be perfected. It will be operated in conjunction with the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad. The road runs from Addison, N. Y., to Galeton, Potter county, a distance of forty-six miles, through a rich lumber country. At Galeton it connects with the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad and at Addison with the Erie.—Eldred Eagle.

Memorial Day Observed.

Despite the fact that there was no regular program laid out for the observance of Memorial Day in Emporium, our citizens took great pride in decorating the graves of the "fallen heroes," who are buried here. After the arrival of the 10:30 train from the east, several members of Post 241, G. A. R., marched to the cemetaries and decked with beautiful wreaths and garlands of flowers, the graves of their comrades who have answered to the last roll call.

Throughout the entire day our citizens could be seen wending their way to the "silent city of the dead," to place on the final resting place of their loved ones some beautiful token of remembrance. Those who visited both cemetaries say that they presented a beautiful scene, being literally strewn with flowers.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

SAMPSON TO LEAD THE ATTACK.

All the Great American War Vessels Massed in Front of the Entrance to Santiago Harbor Ready to Begin the Fight.

THE CITY OURS BY SUNDOWN

Battered Batteries Being Hurriedly Repaired and Insurgents are Mobilizing on the Hills to Rush in.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are expected to capture or destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet and take Santiago to-morrow.

Admiral Sampson is now off Santiago de Cuba, in command of the combined fighting fleet, comprising the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas, the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, besides monitors, cruisers and smaller craft with Commodore Schley, commanding the second division, prepared to overwhelm the Santiago fortifications, and the four armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers under Admiral Cervera's command, lying in the bottle-shaped harbor behind them.

The expectation is that, without waiting for the landing of troops to take the Santiago fortifications in the rear, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley will end the war before the sun goes down to-morrow.

The change in the Administration's plans which gives Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley their great opportunity, was made possible by the reconnoiscence which Commodore Schley made of the fortifications at Santiago yesterday.

Although he only expended fifty shells, while the Spanish fired three times as many and suffered all the loss, he discovered that both fortifications and ships could be taken by ships without the necessity of assistance from troops.

Special Navy Supplement.

The subject of our Navy is one which is all-engrossing at the present time, and the desire for accurate and reliable information concerning our vessels has induced the Scientific American to publish a Special Navy Supplement of 40 pages with 90 illustrations. Every effort has been made to explain what the Navy is. Comparisons have been drawn, not only between the various types of vessels, but also between different vessels of the same class. The descriptions are couched in untechnical language, and after a careful reading of this number any one can discuss the merits of the various vessels very much as he would talk of the good and bad points of a horse. The clear diagrams showing the differences between these modern fighting machines render analysis of this kind easy. It is beautifully illustrated by half-tone engravings and woodcuts showing not only the naval vessels themselves, but guns, gun turrets, coning towers, steering apparatus, etc. This number has a colored cover and colored map of Cuba. Price, 25 cents. Munn & Company, 361 Broadway, New York are the publishers.

Death of John Kane.

Mr. John Kane, Sr., one of Renovo's well known and highly respected citizens, died at his home at that place, early last Sunday morning, of acute meningitis, aged fifty-eight years. The deceaesd was a prominent railroad contractor and helped to construct the Philadelphia & Erie branch of the Pennsylvania R. R., when it was put through here, some thirty years ago.

New Agent Appointed.

Mr. Harry Hemphill has recently been appointed agent and collector for Emporium and vicinity, by the Prudential Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J. As Mr. Hemphill represents a good company, he will undoubtedly make a very material increase in the number of Prudential policies in Emporium.

Off for the Convention.

A jolly crowd of Republicans left for Harrisburg on Tuesday, to attend the state convention and "root" for the people's choice from the Northwest; Charles W. Stone.

A Question of Importance.

MR. EDITOR:—There is a responsibility incumbent upon each and every citizen and that is the recognition of our laws. There are some laws however, that appear to be dead-letters and completely ignored by a class of our citizens—the local bicycle riders. Sidewalks are built by the property owners for the especial use of pedestrians. They are not built nor kept in order out of a general fund and such being the case the property owner has got to keep them in good order, in accordance with the borough ordinances, When we refuse or neglect to comply with these laws our Council does not hesitate to enforce the laws, yet here are other laws overlooked and not enforced. It has gotten now that the bicyclist confiscates the entire sidewalk to their especial use and the pedestrian takes the street if he wants to walk in safety. Such a state of effairs do really exist at the present time in Emporium. It certainly is humiliating for two reasons:

First—Because it is dangerous to children as well as other pedestrians and secondly because if not stopped it will at some future time, sooner or later, involve our borough in difficult complications. I, as a citizen and taxpayer, in behalf of the general welfare of our town, advocate the enforcing of those laws by the proper authorities.

CITIZEN.

Emporium, Pa., May 31, 1898.

A Terrible Accident.

The W. N. Y. & P. depot at Olean, was the scene of a terrible accident last Saturday evening, which will result in crippling Tim Mullen, son of attorney Eugene Mullen, of Bradford, for life. Mr. Mullen accompanied by his parents was about to take the south bound express on the W. N. Y. & P. Ry., and his parents had already entered the car, leaving the young man on the platform talking with some lady friends. When the train started, in some unaccountable manner he lost his footing and fell between the cars, in falling he managed to grasp the railing and succeeded in throwing his body outside the rails, but one foot was caught beneath the heavy wheels and ground to a pulp. The train was stopped as soon as possible and the agonized parents had him removed to the nearest hotel where the foot was amputated.

Mr. Mullen is a very bright and popular young man and his many friends in this section will join the PRESS in extending to him their sympathy in his great misfortune and suffering.

Sudden Death.

Matthew O'Brien, for many years one of the most popular conductors on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad died at his home in Buffalo, Sunday morning, of pleurisy, aged forty years. Until within a few years ago, Mr. O'Brien made his home at Emporium, and by his gentlemanly manner and straight forward dealing endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. "Mat" O'Brien was one who could combine a genial, social nature, with a strict application to his work and his steady promotion and advancement in railroad circles willingly attests to his efficiency and high deportment while engaged in discharging the duties of his position. His many sterling qualities won for him a host of friends who will be deeply grieved to learn of his death. His funeral was held on Tuesday, at Holland, N. Y., and was attended by a large number of his railroad associates.

He leaves a wife and child, and an aged mother at Driftwood, to mourn his death.

Union Memorial Sermon.

The Union Memorial sermon, preach- by the Rev. W. R. McNeil, Sunday evening was largely attended, the church being packed to the doors. After several beautiful anthems by the choir, the audience arose and sang America. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Robt. McCaslin who was followed by the Rev. W. R. McNeil. The reverend gentleman was thoroughly prepared to handle his subject in a masterly manner and delivered one of the most interesting discourses ever listened to in Emporium. The members of G. A. R. Post, No. 241, W. R. C., and P. O. S. of A., attended in a body.

Death of Mrs. Dennis Hall.

Mrs. Dennis Hall, formerly of Emporium and who for the past number of years has resided with her daughter, Mrs. Mahon, at Pennfield, was taken through here on last Tuesday, to be buried at her old home in Potter county.

THE STATE CONVENTION

COL. W. A. STONE THE FAVORITE

Charles W. Stone Runs a Close Second With Wanamaker Fighting Hard.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—The contest for first place on the state Republican ticket is as warm as the weather. Colonel Wm. A. Stone, of Allegheny, is still the favorite with Charles W. Stone, of Warren, a close second. John Wanamaker is making a strong fight and will poll a large vote. Congressman Wm. Connell, of Scranton, and ex-Congressman John Leisenring, of Hazleton, have withdrawn and their delegates will be divided between the two Stones. Connell's ten delegates and six of Leisenring's will vote for W. A. Stone and the balance for C. W. Stone.

Pleasant Social Event.

The party given by the young people of Emporium, in the Opera House, Wednesday evening, was without any exception, the leading social event of the season. The interior of the hall was decorated in a most beautiful manner, the stage and refreshment corner being one mass of palms, ferns and flowers, while artificial nooks and bowers, furnished with the finest of upholstered furniture, were tastefully arranged in different corners of the room and partitioned off with very pretty screens.

The floor was covered with crash and the music by the Ridgway Orchestra was the best that has been given in Emporium for a long time, thus making the terpsichorean feature of the party all that the most fastidious dancer could desire. Card tables and places for other games were stationed in the rear of the hall, for those who cared to participate in them. At midnight an elegant collation of ices, wafers, etc., was served by the young ladies, after which the merriment continued till the early hours of the morning. A large number of out of town people were present and they all report an excellent time. Great credit is due to Messrs. Soble and Logan, as well as the Misses Bryan, Logan, Cush, Taggart, Clemens, and Mrs. A. McInnes, Jr., whose untiring efforts contributed greatly to the success of the affair.

Notice.

I wish to give notice to persons traveling to and from Bailey Run and crossing over the ridge on what is known as the Freeman farm, that this can no longer be allowed. Since the Climax Powder Company has forbidden persons crossing their premises this route has been adopted. I have posted notices forbidding tresspassing and hereafter any person disregarding them will just as surely be prosecuted. This is necessary for my own protection. My fences are broken down, my cattle are left out and have been milked in the pastures, and my sheep have had stones thrown after them for the fun of seeing them run. Forebearance has ceased to be a virtue and hereafter all persons must keep off this property or suffer the consequences.

R. P. HEILMAN.

Small Blaze.

An alarm of fire was given about two o'clock Tuesday morning, in the east ward, which was quickly responded to by the Citizen's Hose Company. The blaze was found to be at the large, double tenement house, now vacant, on the corner of West Third street, near Hockley's coal yard, and was soon extinguished without the aid of the up-town companies.

This is the second time within a week that this building has been on fire, and it is clearly the work of incendaries, as it has originated both times on the south-east corner of the building, near a narrow alley.

A Serious Fracture.

While attending to his duties at the Sterling Run tannery, on Tuesday evening, the venerable watchman, Patrick Tracy, had the misfortune to fall and break the head of his right thigh bone. This break is known as an intra capsular fracture and is a very serious injury, especially to one so advanced in years as Mr. Tracy, but owing to his rugged constitution it is possible that he will pull through alright. He will be taken to the hospital at Williamsport, to-day.

Pure Bred.

Cornish Indian Game, Golden Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns' eggs $1.00 for fifteen.

I. F. OSTRUM.

Emporium, Pa.—2-3m.

9 PAGES.

Pressed Bricks.

Big bargains at N. Seger's clothing house.

Now purchase clothing at N. Seger's and save big money.

Don't forget the lawn fete at M. T. Hogan's Saturday evening.

The great bargains being offered in clothing at N. Seger's attract unusual attention.

The Emporium Juvenile Drum Corps went to Ridgway last Monday and assisted in the Memmorial ceremony. There were thirteen in all.

A number of Cameron county Republicans are attending the state convention at Harrisburg this week.

There was an old-time all around fight last Saturday night. Emporium put on a red hue of the deepest carmine.

Every young man in Emporium is expected to take his girl to the lawn fete, given by the Chamber of Commerce, Saturday evening.

If you desire to see a good game of ball, don't fail to attend the game between Sterling Run and the home nine, to-morrow afternoon.

The Bucks county railway company has voted to have its road managed and run by a man named Mr. Booze. If there is anything in a name its cars ought to be "full" all the time.—Bellefonte Watchman.

Some of the curiosities of the Bank of England are well worth describing. In the printing room a man sits at a little table, and every three seconds a machine hands him two complete £5 notes. If he sits there six hours, he receives over £8,000, and in 300 days, over £20,000,000 in paper money.—Ex.

The following statistics have been clipped from the report of the Warren insane asylum for the year ending December, 1897. At the beginning of the year there were 966 inmates. Admitted during the year 356. Total present in the year 1122. Discharged restored, 42; improved, 61; stationary, 34; died 73; remaining at the end of the year 1,012.

Mr. Howard's Reply.

I would say to brother Bardwell and sister Adina that I have told the "policeman" and still the fence is in the middle of the road.

In regard to forcing religion on people neither God, nor any of his true followers, tries to make any one love or worship him, although the Turks and some churches think it is better to kill a man than to let him pray to God in any other church than their own.

I believe God made the world and filled it with abundance of animal and vegetable life for our good and told us to improve it and divide it into sections, and manage it for His honor and to the benefit of each other.

Acting under the sense and knowledge of this justice and goodness of God toward us, our representatives in Congress assembled have from time to time laid out public roads, improved the water channels, voted moneys for the development of God's bounties, and promulgated laws to protect the rights and inheritance of ourselves and our children from the waste and destruction of ignorant and unscrupulous persons.

Did all people recognize the benefits and justice of these laws, we would not have families broken up and abandoned; ministers and teachers would not catch fish during the season they are hatching their eggs, and thus help to interfere with God's plan for increasing their kind a hundred fold; school boards would not fence in half of the highway: and fathers would not wantonly cut down chestnut trees as an easy way of getting the nuts and thus rob their children of all future crops.

Many more things God teaches us by example and precept which I believe.

God's son says it is more blessed to give than to try and take *all* or to get even.

Brother and Sister do you agree with me so far and think that such just and beneficial laws should be taught to the the ignorant and enforced on the unscrupulous?

Very respectfully,
JOSIAH HOWARD.

Lawn Fete.

The ladies of the Chamber of Commerce; will give a lawn fete at the residence of M. T. Hogan, on Saturday evening, June 4th, at 6:00 o'clock. Strawberries and ice cream will be served.

The strawberry and ice cream festival, by Mrs. Allen's class, has been postponed.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Men and women who had the good fortune to be schoolmates of George Dewey are making the fact known wherever a newspaper is printed in the English language. That old Vermont schoolhouse must have been an immense structure, or else young Dewey spent the first 25 years of his life in accumulating schoolmates.

The mayor of Fogia, Italy, recently granted a public holiday to the villagers of the old town in honor of the baptism of the chilren of a Signora Rosa Zurlo, who has presented her husband with four sons, all born on the same day, and who are to be called Dante, Petrarch, Tasso and Ariosto, after the four great Italian poets.

The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. However, the physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of the cigarette the rejections are about 90 per cent.

Admiral Dewey entered the naval academy at Annapolis in 1854. As a young ensign he was in the service of the United States during the civil war and was part of the naval operations at Mobile and New Orleans. But he had to wait 44 years for the great opportunity which came to him recently. He was at the time of the battle a commodore, but he was in fact an acting rear admiral.

A correspondent having asked where are all the girl violinists who started out in the profession with such high promises ten years ago, the Chatterer of the Boston Herald replies: "Well, we don't know where all of them are, but the best ones have married, and the fiddle and bow are hung up until the children are old enough to be taught to play as well as their mammas once did."

A New York detective says there are probably at least 1,000 men in that city living under names assumed after reaching the age of 21 years, many of them respected and trusted citizens. He adds: "Men who have been unfortunate in other cities, who have committed some petty crime, and want to hide from the world, come here to begin life anew, leaving their old names and reputations behind."

The alarms of war are punctuated at increasingly shorter intervals by the sound of merry marriage bells. Engagements by the score are giving place to nuptial ties and hurried ceremonies are augmenting the number of prospective widows, whose patriotism and blessing to their departing husbands will inspire to deeds of glory. This romantic tinge is inseparable from every actual war, and it is a tribute to the patriotism of American womanhood that so many brides are ready and eager to share the vicissitudes and dangers of an uncertain strife.

Before long we will be quite independent of foreign countries for those fruits which we have been in the habit of importing. Fig culture is a pronounced success in Louisiana and Mississippi and is also being carried on in Texas, Alabama, Florida and California. Our raisins and prunes now surpass anything produced abroad. Southwestern Texas in oranges, limes and lemons has already eclipsed the most successful efforts of West India planters. The pineapple, alligator pear and mango thrive in Florida, Texas and around Los Angeles.

A woman in Paris has conferred a boon on humanity in the discovery of a new science called "Linguistologie." This is nothing more than the delineation of character from the shape of the tongue. A big tongue indicates frankness, a long tongue generous feelings, a short one dissimulation, a narrow tongue concentration of ideas. Long and broad tongues indicate fondness for talk; short and broad ones, equal capacity to talk, but not to speak the truth, while those that are short and narrow show an unmistakable tendency to Machiavelian lying.

The antiquity of civilization is being pushed back every day. There was astonishment when it was shown that Akadian civilization ran back 6,000 years, and this was dwarfed when an expedition to Mesopotamia found that the civilization of Nippur went back 9,000 years. Since then a French expedition finds evidences that civilization in the valley of the Euphrates extends back between 10,000 and 12,000 years, and an exploring party unearthed the tomb of Osiris at Abydos that indicates Egyptian civilization at that place began 8,000 years before the Christian era.

FACTS ABOUT WHEAT.

The Increase in Price Helps the Farmers and Hurts the Free Silverites.

A few years ago wheat was selling for less than 60 cents a bushel. The low price was not due to the fall in that of silver, but to the existence of a supply in excess of a demand at remunerative prices. Wheat was selling yesterday for $1.50 a bushel. The sole reason for the advance of 150 per cent. is that the demand is in excess of the supply. The war has nothing to do with it. The conditions which prevailed four years ago have been changed radically.

It happened that at that time there had been a succession of good crops in the wheat-producing countries of the world. The wheat acreage had been increased greatly. Countries like India and Australia, which prior to the opening of the Suez canal never dreamed of sending wheat to Europe, became heavy exporters of that grain and serious competitors with the United States. The fertile lands of Argentina were reduced to cultivation rapidly and that country became an extensive wheat exporter. The inevitable effect of this rivalry for the business of supplying Europe with the grain needed by it over and above what it produced was to beat down the price to unprofitable figures.

But in 1896 and 1897 there came a sudden change in the situation. The Indian crops failed and there was a famine there. The locusts and bad weather played havoc in Argentina. There was a terrible drought in Australia, and that part of the world, from being an exporter of wheat, became an importer. The Australians had to draw on the Pacific coast of the United States for their supplies and have had to pay $20,000,000 in gold for what they got. Much of the California wheat used to go to Europe for mixing purposes, the millers blending it with the softer grain from other regions. The Australian demand has deprived the millers of that source of supply. Russia is another great wheat-exporting country, but the crops turned out badly there—both of wheat and of rye, the latter being the cereal chiefly used for food purposes in northern Europe. During the last eight months this country has shipped over $5,000,000 worth of rye to Europe to meet the demands of a population accustomed to live on it, instead of wheat. In Russia, Germany, and other parts of the continent, and in Great Britain, the harvests last year disappointed the cultivators. Nor was the wheat crop of the United States last year as large as it was thought it would be at one time. The farmers in some sections had unfavorable weather at the last moment.

The advance in the price of wheat began in the late summer of 1896. It plagued the Bryanites a good deal, and they attributed it to manipulation of the markets by Mark Hanna. That advance was simply the first indication that the demand for wheat was beginning to catch up with and outrun the supply. The population of the world had been increasing at the rate of one per cent. a year. The production of wheat had been decreasing on account of crop failures. The crops have continued to be short since the rise in price began, and hence wheat has gone up to $1.50 a bushel.

While that price is not to continue indefinitely, it is certain that cheap wheat need not be looked for in the near future. The American farmers need have no fears about not receiving remunerative prices for the wheat they are going to harvest this year. For by the time their grain is marketed there will be nothing left over from the crops of 1897. There will not be stored up here and there great surpluses to exercise a depressing effect on prices. There will be a lively demand for the 1898 wheat to meet immediate needs, and since the European buyers like to have large stocks in sight, so as to be able to meet contingencies of crop failures, these buyers will purchase heavily to replenish their exhausted reserves.

The American farmers will bear in mind also the fact that the domestic demand is increasing. The population of the United States is growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year at this time. That means an increased home consumption of 7,500,000 bushels. There will be that much less wheat to be disposed of abroad.

As long as wheat stays up, as it is certainly bound to for some time to come, corn will bring a good price. In view of the grand scale on which that cereal is grown in the United States this is a matter of great congratulation to the agriculturists. And when corn is up meat is up also. Cattle, sheep and poultry bring better prices, and those who raise them for the market do not think this is such a bad world to live in after all, and do not lend so ready an ear to the destructive sophistries of the Bryanites.

The farmers are in clover. They had a hard time of it a few years ago, but they are having good times now and there is no likelihood of a change in the situation. The Bryanites view this prosperity with sour faces. Agricultural adversity has been their stock in trade for some years and now they are deprived of it. One of their pet arguments for a free silver debasement of the currency has been taken violently from them by the advance in the price of wheat and other farm products.—Chicago Tribune.

☞The premium on gold in Spain has doubled within the past few days, and a gold dollar is now worth nearly three silver dollars in that nation. It is also a notable fact that gold is at a premium in all of the Latin nations, for even in France gold is now held at a premium.—Iowa State Register.

☞As Mr. Bryan sees the development of a war president, several war governors and a popular hero or two, his gloom throws a deep, dark shadow over the full length of the Platte. Who will care for Bryan now?—San Francisco Chronicle.

FINANCIERING OF SILVERITES.

A Dangerous Scheme for Raising Revenue to Carry on the War.

When the silver majority of the senate finance committee decides to strike out the bond provision from the revenue bill it is important to know what they propose to substitute therefor. It is a very excellent idea that this generation shall pay for the present war. We can consequently view with complacency the rejection of the proposition to borrow money on long time.

But let it be remembered that some money must be borrowed for some length of time if the treasury is not to be depleted of its cash and gold reserves. The war revenue measures proposed will require time to come into effective operation. They cannnot possibly be put into full effect until well after the beginning of the next fiscal year, and we are at the moment in the very thick of the war. The great expenditures contracted in connection with the enlargement of the navy and the addition of an auxiliary fleet and in connection with the increased armament, ammunition, stores and movement of troops have as yet hardly begun to be met in actual payments out of the treasury; and there now enters the government service a volunteer army of 125,000 to 135,000 men, who must be fed, clothed, equipped, transported about and paid from this time forth to the end of the war. If the government should settle all the bills already accumulated against it on war account the treasury cash balance of less than $220,000,000 would sink at once to $170,000,000 or lower, leaving only $70,000,000 aside from the minimum gold reserve for a working cash balance, part of which is composed of unavailable fractional coin. And such a large working balance would be none too large for times of peace. In the midst of war, with extraordinary current claims accumulating against the government on all sides, it would be a balance quickly disposed of in the absence of a new stream of revenue pouring into the treasury.

Thus the government must be provided with immediate sources of war money if the minimum gold reserve of $100,000,000 is not to be drawn upon to meet current outgoes. And new taxes cannot be made fully available for months to come. If, therefore, the gold reserve is to be maintained unimpaired, the government must make temporary borrowings of money if it does not borrow on long time or on bonds. The majority of the senate finance committee would negative long-time interest-bearing loans. But if they would agree to short-time borrowings little fault could be found with them. What they urge, however, is the issue of non-interest-bearing treasury notes. This is not a short-time loan, but a perpetual one. No date is fixed for the maturity and payment of the notes. They are to be a circulating currency and would differ in no respect from the greenbacks save the legal tender quality, which is not, as we understand the matter, to be attached to the notes.

The scheme is simply one of inflation, and against it the sound money force in congress should set its face immovably. We cannot charge the silver majority with trying to wreck the gold standard by forcing the government to expend the gold reserve in maintaining the army and navy. But its substitute scheme of increasing the volume of the government's demand liabilities is hardly less threatening, and should not be agreed to. Give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue one-year three or three and one-half per cent. exchequer notes to piece out the revenues pending the taking effect of ample war taxes. That is the best policy, and no less than that should be insisted upon as a substitute for the bond provision.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Dem.).

COMMENT AND OPINION.

☞Four Mexican silver dollars will still buy a bushel of wheat, but there is no certainty that the tremendous gap between wheat and silver will not grow wider.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The Mexican silver mine owners show more sense than those of the United States. The former do not bother their heads about "international bimetallism" or the reopening to silver of the Indian mints. They do not appeal to the United States or any other foreign nation to authorize the free coinage of silver in the expectation that the price of that metal would thereupon advance 150 per cent.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞A war for humanity is being conducted by the national republican administration so skillfully and capably that the whole world stands almost transfixed with wonder. Military and naval experts throughout the world express their admiration of the management of the contest, and praise of American valor rings round the world. The republican party may justly turn to its own record in the confidence that it will be approved by the people.—Albany Journal.

☞The debasement of the currency which the free silverites in the senate are seeking to secure would necessitate the payment of the American soldiers and sailors in rotten money. The free silverite senators do not mind that. The persons who have made contracts with the government to build it ships or furnish it supplies would be compelled to throw up those contracts or execute them at great loss. Those senators do not mind that. Their goal is a 40-cent dollar and party advantage. They see nothing else. The war with Spain is not for them a means for the liberation of Cuba and the punishment of Spain for the treacherous destruction of the Maine. They see in it only an opportunity to carry out their destructive, malignant financial policy.—Chicago Tribune.

A SECOND CALL.

The President Asks for 75,000 More Volunteers.

The Proclamation was a Surprise to Nearly All Army Officers—The Term of Enlistment is for Two Years—The Call Does Not Limit Enlistment to the Militia.

Washington, May 26.—The event of Wednesday in the war situation was the issuance of a proclamation by the president calling for 75,000 more volunteers, to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. It added a stirring phase to the lethargic conditions which have prevailed of late and came with unexpectedness even to many high officials in the army. The proclamation means not only the assembling of a large force of troops, but also the appointment of a number of major generals, colonels, majors and staff and field officers, for the organization of this additional force of 75,000 men into army corps, divisions, brigades and regiments.

The call was not due to any latent or serious emergency, but was rather in the line of getting together a large body of men to be drilled and seasoned and to constitute a sort of second reserve to be drawn upon later when the campaigns were fully under way. Secretary Alger stated that the determination to issue the call had not been reached until Tuesday. Coming thus unexpectedly the war department had made no preparations for executing the call, and it will be some days before the details are worked out as to the quotas from each state, the calls to the respective governors of states, the mustering points and the general points of concentration.

All that is settled thus far is that the enlistments are to be thrown open and are not to be restricted to the militia organizations of the several states. It will be an encouragement to the organization of independent volunteer companies and regiments. These will retain their identity to a certain extent as state troops, as the governors will have the appointment of all company and regimental officers, while only the brigade, division, corps and staff officers will be appointed by the president.

The 75,000 men will suffice for the formation of 75 regiments. With three regiments to a brigade, which is the present basis of organization, this will make 25 brigades. In turn, eight divisions of three brigades each will be formed, and out of the eight divisions the entire force will be divided into three army corps.

The new force will require, either by appointment or by officers already appointed, three major generals and about 24 brigadier generals. The law authorizes the president to appoint one major general for each army corps and one brigadier general for each brigade. Brigadier generals are also assigned to command divisions when the organization advances to that stage. The colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants are appointed by the governors of the states.

It was stated at the war department that the details for the work of organizing this new force would not be actively taken up for the present. Just now the adjutant general's office is engaged in completing the enlistment of the 125,000 volunteers under the first call. It will take some time to complete this work, and not until then will the real work of organizing the volunteers under the second call begin.

THE OREGON ARRIVES.

The Battleship Comes to Jupiter Inlet, Fla., with the Marietta and Buffalo.

Washington, May 26.—Secretary of the Navy Long made the important announcement yesterday of the safe arrival of the battleship Oregon at Jupiter Inlet, Fla., about midnight Tuesday night. The Marietta and the Buffalo were with the Oregon. The warships left Jupiter Inlet at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The locating of the Oregon came about by means of the beach watchers who are on the alert for the approach of hostile ships. These beach patrols continue night and day, and Tuesday night the patrol was rewarded by sighting the American battleship. Signaling was begun by the use of torches, and in this way messages to and from the battleship were exchanged throughout the night. In turn these messages were sent to the navy department, which is connected by direct telegraph line with the signal station near Jupiter Inlet.

Philippine Insurgents Lack Arms.

New York, May 26.—A cablegram from Manila, via Hong Kong, to the Telegram says: Arriving here Monday on the McCulloch I found the American squadron anchored off Cavite. Five foreign warships were anchored off Manila. Gen. Aguinaldo and 12 insurgents who came from Hong Kong in the McCulloch landed at Cavite. They tell me the rebels have taken possession of Subig and have 30,000 men ready to fight the Spaniards as soon as they get arms.

Their Quotas Figured Out.

Washington, May 26.—Under the president's call for 75,000 additional volunteers it is said that the quotas of Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan will be as follows: Pennsylvania 6,458, New York 7,507, Michigan 2,622.

Negotiations Have Begun.

Washington, May 26.—The negotiations designed to bring about a settlement of all controversies between the United States and Canada were begun at the state department yesterday between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Sir Louis Davies on one side and Gen. John W. Foster and Hon. John A. Kasson on the other.

Are Face to Face.

Madrid, May 26.—Official telegrams from Cuba confirm the report that Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined squadrons, are now in front of Santiago de Cuba, blockading Admiral Cervera.

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

Crew of the Oregon Were Called to Quarters in the Darkness of a Tropical Region—Capt. Glass Tells of the Battleship's Long Voyage.

Key West, May 27.—The battleship Oregon arrived here Thursday. Capt. Clark and other officers of the Oregon came ashore and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition. The Oregon picked up the cruiser Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy between Rio Janeiro and Bahia, but parted company with them after a few hundred miles.

Alarming rumors met the Oregon at every port. At Rio Janeiro her crew heard a report that dynamite had been found in the coal, and at Callao the officers were informed that plans had been discovered to blow up the ship. All these reports proved groundless.

During the entire trip the crew expected to meet the Spanish. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight on leaving Rio Janeiro. As the Oregon was plowing through the sea, a dark object was discovered ahead. The call to quarters was sounded, the men rolled out of their berths with the enthusiasm of boys on a circus day, and every gun was manned. The Oregon left her course, and circled around her black pursuer, only to find it a harmless bark instead of a Spanish warship. Back to their berths crept the men with mutterings of disgust.

At Rio Janeiro, Capt. Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was following him. This report gave new interest to the trip for a day and a night, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into dry dock at Rio Janeiro after the departure of the Oregon.

The cruise through the straits of Magellan was interesting. It was at this far southern point of the American hemisphere that the crew expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel is very narrow and crooked, with hidden bays and coves, and, back of them, mountains tower into the clouds on either side. Moreover they were in the land of icy winter.

The Oregon's 25 officers and her crew of 450 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off Sand Key lighthouse yesterday. The Oregon is in first class shape and ready for another cruise as long as the one just ended.

AN UNPATRIOTIC LETTER.

Officers of the Universal Peace Union Condole with the Queen Regent and Sagasta Because of the War.

Philadelphia, May 27.—There was an outburst of popular indignation here Thursday, caused by the discovery that the Universal Peace union, which is permitted by the city to occupy rooms in Independence hall free, had forwarded to the queen of Spain a letter expressing sympathy. The letter, which is signed by Alfred H. Love, president, is dated Independence hall, Philadelphia, April 21, 1898, and is addressed to the queen regent of Spain and Senor Sagasta, premier, Madrid, Spain. It says:

"It is in our hearts to say, as the Universal Peace union, representing many thousands of friends of peace in all parts of the world, and from the United States, that we have appreciated your many concessions in this Cuban trouble in behalf of peace, and we want you to hear from the people, the real representatives of the American heart, that we believe all that is desired could be obtained by peaceful means.

"O, how you would elevate your nation. What a contribution to this age of intelligence if you could send a message to America. Our hearts are full of sympathy for you, in your no doubt embarrassed position, but the right will sustain you. Our country would receive you if your people rebel in your efforts to avail of any opening to still avert war, and meet the demands of humanity, freedom and peace."

When this unpatriotic utterance was placed in the mails it was sent back from Washington to President Love, the postal authorities refusing to transmit it. President Love, however, informed a reporter that he had outwitted the government and forwarded it in "a roundabout way." It was in the room of this society that the Spanish flag was discovered hanging in the center of the room. The flag was taken down after a newspaper reporter had called the attention of the authorities to it.

THEY DESERVED DEFEAT.

Captain of a Spanish Cruiser Destroyed at Manila Says Montejo's Fleet was in a Disgraceful Condition.

Hong Kong, May 27.—Capt. Concha, of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, destroyed at the battle of Manila, says that the Spanish commanders were quite aware that fighting was hopeless, but were forced to it by the state of public opinion at Manila. He and other officers wished to steam out of the harbor to meet the Americans, but Admiral Montejo forbade that move.

Capt. Concha says the Spanish fleet was in a disgraceful condition. The engines of the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa were broken; the Castilla was leaking and needed engines to keep the water under; the Don Juan de Austria had only two guns that could be fired; the Marques Del Duero had only one gun; while the Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon had only their decks protected.

Train Robbers Kill Three Men.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 27.—Under Sheriff Frank Vigil, Deputy Sheriff Bustamente and an Indian trailer were killed Wednesday by the two desperadoes who held up the Santa Fe passenger train last Tuesday. The two officers with a number of Pueblo Indian trailers had surrounded the camp of the robbers on Alamosa creek, 65 miles west of Belen. When the robbers were ordered to surrender they opened fire with Winchester rifles with deadly effect. One of the robbers is thought to have been wounded, but both escaped.

Uncle Sam Says: This is **America's Greatest Medicine.** It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

THIS IS A "HOT" ONE.

Lake Crystal, Minn., July 31st, 1897.

April 5th, 1892, my little boy, just four years old, was terribly scalded by falling backward into a pail full of boiling water. He fell into it in such a manner that he remained doubled up until his mother, who was in the next room, could come to his rescue. In tearing his clothing from him, the skin and flesh came off in strips, and the mother's hands were badly burned. The skin came off his body from above the middle of the back to below the calves of his legs. The burn was deep and the case desperate. For two months he was under the care of our family physician. We then took him to St. Paul and acting under his alvice called in one of the leading surgeons of the city, who took the case in charge. Other physicians were called in consultation; sixty pieces of skin were grafted at one time, yet notwithstanding all the skill of the doctors and the most unremitting care, two months afterwards all hope had been given up. For months he had lain on pillows with his face down and suffered terribly. He had no appetite and could retain nothing on his stomach.

The sores were indolent and for two months had lain perfectly dormant. My attention was then called to Allen's Ulcerine Salve, and in desperation, ready to try anything that promised help, we commenced its use. Results were apparent at once. It at once aroused the sores to action and stimulated a healthy discharge. We kept the boy's strength up with a preparation of beef's blood and wine, and in about two months he was well on the road to recovery, and we were able to remove him back to our home. Thirteen months from the time he was injured he was perfectly restored. It has been over four years since the cure was effected and the boy is perfectly well and remarkably strong and active. I believe that Allen's Ulcerine Salve saved his life, as when we commenced its use all hopes had been given up, and blood poisoning was expected to set in any moment. It was four months after he was burned before we began to use the Salve. Signed, H. E. WOODS,
Traveling Agent for C. Gotzian & Co.,
Wholesale Boots & Shoes, St. Paul, Minn.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1897.
(Signed,) W. P. COBB,
Justice of the Peace.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

Prepared by J. P. ALLEN Medicine Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Ulcerine Salve is a sure cure for all kinds of ulcers and sores. Also best preparation for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and fresh wounds. Be wise—keep it in the house.

There are few sermons neither too long nor too short.—Ram's Horn.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.

TRADE MARK.

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Delicious--Nutritious.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

Be sure you get the genuine article made at Dorchester, Mass., by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

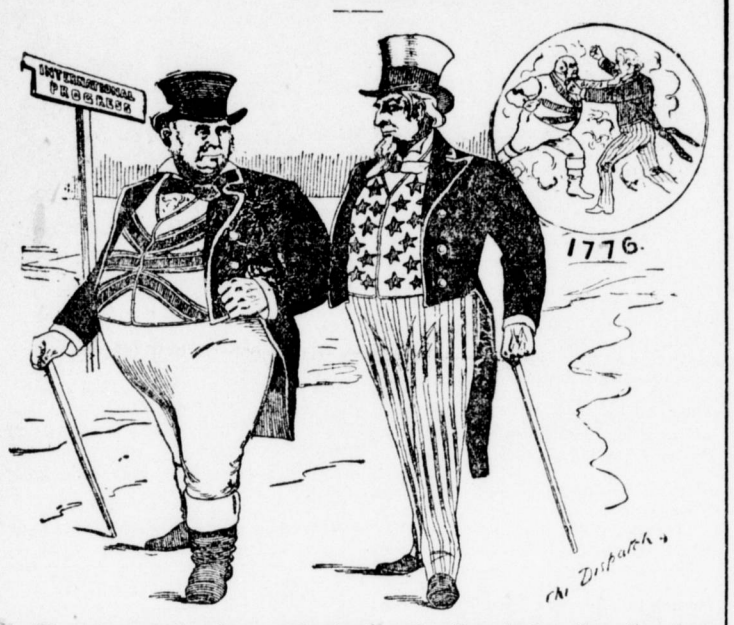
Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.



"These two great nations understand each other better than they have done since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunders of a British government."—Joseph Chamberlain's Speech.

CAN'T COME OUT.

Cervera's Ships Appear to be in a Trap.

Schley's Squadron is Said to be Cruising Off Santiago de Cuba, Where the Spanish Fleet is Reported to Have Sought Refuge—The Iowa Guards the Southwestern Coast.

On Board the Dispatch Boat Dandy, Montego Bay, Jamaica, May 25.—The waters south of Cuba have suddenly become the scene of great naval activity. Commodore Schley, who left Key West last Thursday with the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the armored yacht Scorpion, is believed to be cruising off Cienfuegos and Santiago.

The battleship Iowa followed Commodore Schley on Friday, but was overtaken off Cape San Antonio on Saturday by the torpedo boat Dupont with secret instructions. The battleship immediately increased her speed to the limit and when last seen was guarding the entrance to the passage between the Isle of Pines and Cuba. The Dupont rushed on toward Cienfuegos. Five British warships are now in the vicinity of Jamaica. The Spanish 1,200 tons passenger steamer Purisima Conception is here. She is afraid to venture out.

Washington, May 26.—At the navy department yesterday there was an apparent strengthening of the confidence of the officials in their belief that Cervera's squadron is lying in Santiago harbor. In this belief the officials found great comfort, knowing the abilities of the American naval commanders in Cuban waters to keep the Spanish admiral bottled up in this narrow-necked harbor until he shall surrender or be starved out. If Cervera is actually at bay the officials feel not the slightest apprehension of any relief coming to him from the outside in the shape of another Spanish squadron from Cadiz. The reason for this belief is their unquestioned ability to hold Cervera in check with only a few vessels, thus leaving the remainder of the fleet to take care of any reinforcements that might attempt to come from Spain to Cervera's aid.

The department officials are of opinion that Cervera is likely to remain at Santiago for a long time—weeks and months perhaps. A study of the defenses of the harbor and topographical features has convinced the experts that to undertake to carry the place by storm from the sea and to attack the fleet while under the protection of the forts would involve so great a loss of life on our part as to be entirely unwarranted under existing conditions. The harbor is mined and these mines are so well protected by shore batteries that the usual methods of countermining could be practiced only with the utmost peril to the sailors of our fleet.

Morro Castle, one of the principal defenses of the harbor, is perched upon a very high elevation. Its guns, if served with anything like fair gunnery, could rain a most destructive fire down upon our ships, and not even the battleships and monitors are designed to resist a plunging fire of this kind. On the other hand, it is extremely difficult for guns mounted on shipboard to be sufficiently elevated to throw projectiles with any effect against a modern fortification on an elevated bluff or hill. That is the lesson learned at San Juan de Porto Rico and the fleet there had the advantage of being able to lie off at long range, which it will not possess in the attack on Santiago. Of course the place could be taken by assault, but the officials do not believe the present conditions warrant such an expensive undertaking. The effort therefore probably will be made to keep Cervera inside Santiago harbor until starvation causes the surrender of the Spanish squadron and the forts of Santiago.

Are Playing a Great Game.

Key West, May 26.—At daybreak Monday Sampson's entire squadron was lying opposite the entrance to Havana harbor, about ten miles off shore. A conference between the commanders of the ships and Admiral Sampson was held and soon afterward a portion of the fleet sailed eastward. In all likelihood Schley will spring the trap and then Sampson may hasten to Santiago. A great game is being played.

Unlucky Thirteen.

Brussels, May 26.—Thirteen miners were killed yesterday by an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Crachet Picquery, near Mons, Belgium.

IT WAS PREMATURE.

The Report that Admiral Sampson Had Annihilated the Spanish Flying Squadron.

Washington, May 25.—There were sensational war rumors here yesterday, after a week of comparative quietude. The rumors ranged all the way from the capture of the little Mangrove, with a crew of 13 men, to the reported destruction of the entire Spanish fleet by Sampson's and Schley's combined forces. They were circulated with persistence, notwithstanding their denial as soon as they could be brought to the attention of any official capable of passing judgment on their accuracy. As the day rolled along the officials themselves became apprehensive, as was shown by the frequency with which they called for the latest newspaper bulletins.

At the close of the day it was announced in the most positive manner that the navy department had no information to warrant the report of any sort of engagement in the Windward passage. This did not specifically cover the waters of the West Indies, but in view of the fact that the department has almost pledged itself to let the public know of anything in the nature of a general engagement, possibly the bulletin announcement is sufficient to cover the case.

When Secretary Long started for home after a busy day he stated to newspaper men that the department had received no information of importance. In response to an inquiry as to where the Spanish fleet was located, Mr. Long replied that his belief was that it was still at Santiago de Cuba. Concerning the reported capture of the Mangrove and the loss of other ships, the secretary dismissed these stories as purely conjectural and not supported by facts. Word had come from the commander of the Mangrove since the time of the alleged capture, showing that the ship could not have been in the hands of the Spaniards.

Mr. Long paid a handsome tribute to the war board and said there was no purpose whatever of changing the present system whereby this board cooperates with him in giving every possible assistance and advice to the admirals in command. The office of the war board, the secretary pointed out, was not to fight battles; that was exclusively the province of the squadron commanders. The board acted merely in an advisory way, and at no time had assumed executive functions.

The cable from Santiago that was cut by the American warship St. Louis was not the line controlled by the French company, running from Santiago to Haiti through Guantanamo, but one of two English cables running from Santiago south to Jamaica. Gen. Blanco therefore is not isolated from the rest of the world, but can still communicate with the home government by either the French cable going to Haiti or the English one running to Jamaica.

Are Not Looking for a Fight.

Port au Prince, May 25.—A local newspaper, the Matin, says Rear Admiral Osborne, of the British navy, who left for New York on Sunday on board a Dutch steamer, saw at Curacoa a Spanish squadron composed of five cruisers and five torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats. The Spanish officers are reported to have said they would not accept a battle unless with an equal number of ships and that they would avoid encountering superior numbers. Admiral Osborne did not consider the Spanish squadron to be in any way formidable.

Dewey Promptly Called the Bluff.

New York, May 25.—A dispatch from Manila says that the German consul there tried to land provisions from a German ship, but that Admiral Dewey refused to permit it. The consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force the landing under the protection of two German cruisers, but Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land supplies was abandoned.

Threw Off the Mask.

St. Pierre, Martinique, May 25.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is being coaled by the Spanish steamer Alicante. The Alicante lies at the mouth of Fort de France harbor. It was all along supposed that she was a hospital ship, but there is now no doubt that she carries a cargo of coal for the Spanish warships. Her pretensions to be a hospital ship were a blind. The United States consul has cautioned the French officials of the port not to allow the Terror to take coal in excess of the quantity necessary to carry the Terror to the nearest Spanish port.

COUNCIL OF WAR

Gen. Miles Confers with the Cuban Military Leaders.

They Assure the General that the Insurgents are Eager to Co-operate in Every Way with Any Military Force that Uncle Sam May Send to Cuba—An Echo of Rowan's Perilous Trip.

Washington, May 27.—Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles conferred yesterday with two officers from the staff of Gen. Garcia—Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lieut. Col. Charles Hernandez—who come direct from Garcia's headquarters bearing credentials from him to effect a plan of co-operation with the American forces. They accompanied Lieut. Rowan, of the United States army, on his return from Garcia's camp and shared with him the dangers of a two days' voyage in an open boat from the north coast of Cuba until picked up by a small sloop, which carried them to Nassau.

Col. Hernandez says Garcia has his headquarters at Bayamo, one of the large towns in the central part of the island. It was surrendered by the Spanish forces a few weeks ago after Garcia and his troops had maintained a long siege. Gen. Garcia and his staff, with a bodyguard of several hundred men, are quartered inside the city. With Garcia is Gen. Rabi and his staff and bodyguard. The infantry and cavalry are quartered in the suburb of South Bayamo.

Tents are not used, but in their place the men construct roofs of palm leaves and guinea grass, which are more effective than canvas as a shelter against the hot sun. In all about 3,000 men are thus quartered. They are well armed with Remingtons and Mausers captured from the Spanish. Most of them have machetes, but only the officers carry other small arms. The cavalry have small horses. Mules are used for pack purposes.

The arrival of Lieut. Rowan aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the Cuban camp. There was no notice of his coming, and the first seen of Rowan was as he galloped up the street, followed by the Cuban guides who accompanied him from Florida. He was warmly greeted by Gen. Garcia and the two held a three hours' conference. It was decided that Rowan should return that afternoon, and Garcia assigned Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez, with three guides, to accompany him.

Col. Hernandez says communication is maintained with Gen. Gomez and with points along the coast. From these he has a general idea of the Cuban forces, outside of those with Garcia at Bayamo. He estimates that there are 12,000 men, all of them well armed, east of the trocha, and constituting the forces in the eastern division of the island under Garcia. These include the 3,000 at Bayamo, the others being scattered at various points. He estimates Gen. Gomez' immediate command at about 3,000 men, with 6,000 men scattered at various points. In all there are from 20,000 to 25,000 troops actually in the field.

It is understood that the purpose of the present visit of Garcia's officers is to give that general's assurance to the authorities here of his desire to give every possible co-operation to the American movements. Similar assurance have come from Gen. Gomez.

THIRTEEN REGIMENTS.

Three of Engineers and Ten of Immunes are to be Organized at Once.

Washington, May 27.—The regulations for the organization of the brigade of engineers and ten regiments of immunes authorized by special act of congress were formally agreed upon Thursday by Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. Recruiting will begin at once with a view to the utilization of the men in the army of occupation of Cuba. The brigade of engineers is to be comprised of three regiments.

The officers will be selected for their skill as military, civil, electrical, mechanical or topographical engineers. An effort will be made to recruit the enlisted men from every branch of the engineering profession and of mechanical skill. Machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, plumbers, elegraphers, topographers, draughtsmen, photographers, railroad men, riggers, boatmen and those skilled in the use of explosives are especially desired.

The men composing the "immunes" are expected to be recruited largely from the south. They are to be organized into ten regiments, five of which will be composed of whites and the other regiments of colored persons. They will be made up as far as practicable of officers and men who possess immunity, or are likely to be exempt from diseases incident to tropical climates.

Is Practically Complete.

Washington, May 27.—The work of mustering the volunteers into the service of the United States under the president's first call for troops, is practically completed. Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced last night that the number of volunteers so far reported mustered was 118,000 and that enough were prepared for muster to swell the number to between 121,000 and 122,000. It is not expected that quite the full number called for will be mustered into the army, as nearly all of the states are short from 25 to 100 men of the number called for by their quota.

Drove the American Miners Away.

Lebanon, Pa., May 27.—The feeling of unrest among the foreign laborers of the Bird Coleman and North Cornwall iron furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., of Scranton, assumed a critical aspect yesterday. The American workmen were driven away by foreigners on Wednesday because they refused to join the strikers in their demands for higher pay. The company's managers called upon the sheriff for aid and 75 deputies were sworn in and armed. Yesterday an effort was made to resume operations at North Cornwall, but 150 Hungarians drove the workmen away.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Crime Runs Riot at Key West—Two Murders in a Night—Decent People Want Martial Law Proclaimed.

Key West, May 26.—Two murders were committed here during Tuesday night and the best citizens feel that unless the town is promptly put under martial law a riot may occur at any moment. The police force consists of three men, and with streets and grog shops infested with turbulent jackies, negroes and roughs of many classes, the danger to the respectable classes is no mean one. In consequence of Tuesday night's bloodshed Commander Forsythe has already asked for a guard of 25 marines to protect the naval station and government dock, and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law declared.

While William Carne, a seaman on the gunboat Morrill, and Vladimir Ichnitski, a sailor of another gunboat, were sitting in a Cuban coffee shop Tuesday night Charles Kitchen, a local negro, approached, bearing a rifle on his shoulder, and without warning he aimed at the sailors and fired. One shot struck the Russian on the back of his neck, inflicting a wound from which he died at the hospital a few hours later. A second shot grazed Carne's forehead, and as the latter leaped to his feet the negro closed in upon him and beat him on the head with the butt of his rifle until the stock of the weapon broke and the sailor lay senseless. The crowd that witnessed the affair made no attempt to interfere and Kitchen escaped.

The victim of the second crime was John J. Dorsey, a reputable machinist of Manateo, Fla., about 55 years of age. He was found dead Wednesday morning in a vacant lot near the Key West hotel. There were blood stains on his head and bruises on his face and neck. Dorsey was a man of family and owned an orange grove at Manateo.

Municipal conditions here would be classed as grotesque normally, to say nothing of war times. They first became manifest soon after the arrival here of two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry. One of these soldiers became involved in a shooting affair on the street and was lodged in jail. Half an hour later his colored comrades with rifles marched on the jail and forcibly liberated him, the sheriff being powerless to prevent them.

GLOOMY DONS.

Despondency Prevails Among Officials at Madrid—An Official Announcement that Spain Has No Credit Abroad.

Madrid, May 25.—A mysterious silence reigns in official circles. The government discloses nothing from the seat of war. La Correspondencia Espana observes: "An unexplained feeling of despondency is noticeable. As no bad news has been received, we can only suggest that this feeling is caused by fears of a prolongation of the war."

In the chamber of deputies yesterday Senor Puigcerver, minister of finance, replying to the criticisms of Marquis de Villaverde, conservative, with respect to the financial policy of the government, repudiated the charge of want of foresight and asserted that Spain's finances were in a "satisfactory condition, assuring the payment of all the expenses of the war."

Senor Puigcerver said that in view of the impossibility of negotiating loans abroad there was no means of raising funds to continue the war except by an extension of the Bank of Spain's note issue, which, however, did not imply a forced paper currency. He proposed to convert the treasury's floating debt, now nearly 500,000,000 pesetas, into small denomination treasury bonds. He explained the proposed conversion of the external debt, but avoided any allusion to the proposed tax on the national debt. Senor Puigcerver affirmed the necessity of a 20 per cent. increase in all taxation, including that on agriculture.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies Bid on Supplying Armor Plate for Three Battleships.

Washington, May 25. — Bids were opened Tuesday for supplying the armor for three battleships—Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin—now in course of construction at the Union Iron works, Newport News and Cramp's. This is the second time that the government has endeavored to secure bids for supplying the armor for these ships. The first effort, made about a year ago, was unsuccessful because congress had made the minimum cost per ton for the armor at a figure below the cost of production. The present naval appropriation bill having increased the price allowed to $400 per ton, yesterday's effort was successful.

For the Illinois the two armor companies—Bethlehem and Carnegie—divided their bids, one taking the lighter armor and the other the heavier. For the Alabama the Bethlehem Co. bid $1,022,504, while the Carnegie Co. did not bid. For the Wisconsin, the Carnegie Co. bid $1,023,504. The rate in each case was $400 per ton for bolts and armor, the maximum amount allowed by congress. The Bethlehem Co. undertakes to begin deliveries of the armor within seven months after contract and to supply 500 tons monthly. The Carnegie Co. will begin December 1 next and supply the same amount monthly.

The Powers Snub Spain.

London, May 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Mail says: "Spain recently sent a note inviting the powers to protest jointly against the blockade of Cuba. The powers decided to take no action and no replies have been received at Madrid."

County Treasurer Beaten and Robbed.

Madeira, Cal., May 26.—County Treasurer Kohn was terribly beaten by robbers Tuesday night and the strong box of the county rifled of its contents by the robbers. The treasurer was found in an unconscious condition in his office. He had been beaten about the face with a billy or sandbag, but was not fatally wounded. The marble floor of the office is marked with a trail of blood from the vault to the front door, where the wounded treasurer dragged himself on his hands and knees. The safe was empty. About $35 in silver and a few gold pieces were scattered on the floor.

AS SEEN BY MATSUI.

Japanese Secretary of Legation Talks of the Philippines.

Says His Government Does Not Want to Buy the Islands as It Might Find Them Too Heavy a Burden.

Persistent rumors represent Japan as a prospective purchaser of the Philippine islands, despite denials made in official circles that negotiations are pending between the United States and the Japanese government.

Japan owns valuable commercial interests in Manila, where she has many subjects and a consulate. It is admitted that the Philippines, despite their unhealthy climate, would be a valuable acquisition to the Japanese group of islands, as Manila is the only port at which liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship company touch between Japan and Australia.

Mr. Toru Hoshi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Japan, has made several calls at the state department since Dewey's victory at Manila, and has remained closeted with Secretaries Day and Moore for longer periods that formal diplomatic visits last. Mr. Hoshi was so busy that he declined to be interviewed, but Mr. Keishiro Matsui, first secretary of the legation, acted in his stead and gave some interesting information. He prefaced his remarks, however, by asking, pointedly:

"Do you think the United States will keep the Philippine islands after the war is over?"

Mr. Matsui was informed by the Chicago Tribune correspondent of the reported intention of this government to retain the islands until hostilities cease, and eventually dispose of them as a war indemnity, to which he replied:

"I do not know if my government contemplates the purchase of the islands,

MR. TORU HOSHI.
(Imperial Japanese Minister to the United States.)

but my own private opinion is that Japan would not care for the Philippines. We have, it is true, valuable commercial interests there. Sugar, tobacco and hemp are the principal products of the Island of Luzon, and Japan does an extensive trade with Manila, taking such goods in exchange for home products. Manila is the principal port on the route of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship line, which adds to our interest in the Philippines.

"My government has sent a warship, the Yoshino, which is an armed cruiser of 4,800 tons, to Manila. For what purpose? O, just to watch things, and, if necessary, to protect Japanese subjects in Manila. The two warships for my government now being built at Cramps', in Philadelphia, and the Union iron works at San Francisco, are to be sister ships of the Yoshino. Yes, Dewey's victory was certainly a triumph of naval battles. I cannot understand how it was so one-sided."

Reference again being made to the possible purchase of the Philippines by Japan, Mr. Matsui said:

"Such a step would depend entirely upon the conditions at home. It would be easy, if it would not interfere with conditions at home. Now Spain, for instance, has always had too much outlying territory over which she has little power, and she had better confine herself to Spain. Spain once had valuable colonies in the West Indies, which she was compelled to abandon, and now she only has Cuba and Puerto Rico. She may not have them long, judging by appearances. So, you see, when the question of acquiring more territory comes up it must be settled upon the power of the government at home.

"The question about the Philippine islands will precipitate more trouble between the powers in the east. America will lose heavily by this war, even if hostilities continue five months. Her loss by the breaking up of commercial interests will be enormous, while Spain will lose proportionately nothing, because she has no commercial interests to speak of. But I believe it will take America some time to recover from the blow, even though in the end it will prove beneficial."

Manila's Modern Streets.

The streets of Manila are so modern as to be quite out of keeping with the general appearance of the town. They are perfectly straight, macadamized, and provided with ample granite walks. Of these the Escolta and the Rosario are the best. In both there are excellent shops kept principally by Chinese merchants, most of whom come from Amoy. Tin-roofed houses line each side of both thoroughfares.

Automatic Horse Feeder.

Grain can be automatically fed to horses at any desired hour by a new clock-driven mechanism, in which the alarm is utilized to release a weight, which opens the valve of a small hopper and allows the feed to fall into the manger

COMMODORE WATSON.

He Is Now in Charge of the Blockading Squadron at Havana and Adjacent Ports.

Commodore John C. Watson, who has succeeded Admiral Sampson in command of the blockading squadron at Havana, is well fitted to perform the duties of his new assignment. He was Farragut's flag lieutenant at 19 and was in all Farragut's fights from the capture of New Orleans to Mobile bay. In the last named fight young Watson assisted in lashing the admiral to the rigging of

COMMODORE WATSON.
(Now in Charge of the Blockading Squadron at Havana.)

the Hartford. Since the close of the war Commodore Watson has served on board of or commanded ships of our navy in all parts of the world. In 1893, when Admiral Benham with the United States fleet defied the entire Brazilian navy in the harbor of Rio and opened the commerce of that port to the world, Commodore Watson was in command of Benham's flagship and was also the chief of staff of the fleet. In the same year he was the commander of the warships sent to Bluefields on account of the trouble with Nicaragua. More recently the commodore has been governor of the naval home. He is Kentucky born and 54 years old. He is a grandson of John J. Crittenden and a nephew of Thomas L. Crittenden, the staff officer who, on the field of Buena Vista, made the famous response to Santa Ana, "Gen. Taylor never surrenders." Commodore Watson has transferred his flag from the Cincinnati to the dispatch boat Dolphin and is now issuing his orders from that craft.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

She Is Now the Recognized Head of Woman Temperance Advocates All Over the World.

The news that Lady Henry Somerset had been elected president of the British Woman's Temperance association was received with considerable enthusiasm by American temperance workers. It was somewhat of a surprise to many, as Lady Henry had announced in December that she would not be a candidate for the office.

Isabel, Lady Henry Somerset, was born in 1851. She is the eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Eastnor castle, Ledbury, Herefordshire, England. In 1872 she was married to Lord Henry Somerset. Since 1885 Lady Somerset has been active in temperance and philanthropic work. In that year, becoming convinced of the great evils of the liquor traffic, she began the work which has given her world-wide fame

LADY ISABEL SOMERSET.
(President British Woman's Temperance Association.)

by publicly signing the pledge with 40 of her tenants in the village of Ledbury. Her tenants in London, numbering nearly 100,000, next claimed her attention, and by doing mission work in the London slums and giving fetes at Eastnor castle to as many as 10,000 poor at a time, she did a noble work. As editor of the Woman's Signal and as leader of the British Woman's Temperance association she has exerted a great influence. Miss Willard said of her: "Few women have wrought so much good in space so brief; we are but at the beginning of the story, and if life and health are spared for 20 years, it will be written that, while the men of England had their Shaftesbury, its women had their Somerset."

Women as Detectives.

Mrs. Cora Hemer, who was chief of the women detectives at the world's fair, is to take charge of the same work at the Paris exposition. Mrs. Hemer personally made 200 arrests at Chicago, and she had 95 women detectives working under her. She will take 100 to Paris. The average woman will not envy her the job. Women are not fitted by temperament or physique to do detective work, and men who have had years of experience in the New York service say that it takes a strong woman, indeed, in every sense of the word, not to be demoralized by sleuthing it.

Some Products of Coal.

Coal is not only a source of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, medicines, perfumes and explosives. From 140 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal, over 2,000 distinct shades of aniline dyes are made.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
[Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.]

For President Judge,
B. W. GREEN, of Cameron,
[Subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.]

The Springfield (Mass.) Union very pertinently remarks: Vermont is getting its full share of glory. To have produced Admiral Dewey would seem quite enough for one small State, but to be the mother also of Captain Clark, of the battleship Oregon, who brought his ship 13,000 miles to reinforce the Atlantic squadron, gives Vermont unusual distinction.

In referring to the gubernatorial contest the Pittsburg News publishes a Harrisburg dispatch which says: The friends of Congressman Chas. W. Stone, who have been actively engaged in his behalf all over the state, are jubilant over the outlook, and say that their man is almost certain to be nominated. Chairman Myers, of the Warren county Republican committee, who has been going up and down the state making delegates for the Warren Stone, says the Allegany Stone is not in the race any more and that the Warren man will surely carry off the prize. The fact that the Lancaster and Northumberland delegations have slipped from the Allegheny to the Warren column is regarded as significant, because these two counties were supposed to be for the Allegheny man all the time. The C. W. Stone headquarters will be opened at the Lochiel Hotel on Saturday, and by Monday a large party of northwestern Republicans will be here to work from their man from Warren.

Valuable and Important.

Capt. John W. Merritt has been trading with the Philippines for more than forty years. He knows of their resources and cababilities. In an interview with the New York Sun, he says:

If the United States will hold on to Manila or take possession of the entire Philippine group they will confer unbounded benefit upon the American merchants engaged in the Pacific trade, and add considerable to the revenues of our country. Besides the cost of the war could soon be repaid into our treasury from the tax on imports and exports imposed at Manila alone.

I don't pretend to discuss the vast advantage that port offers as a coaling station and general governmental depot in the far East, which is a subject for the consideration of statesmen, but I argue from the point and experience of an old trader with an eye to business.

There is no calculating the wealth of the islands. Most of the products brought to this country are coffee, indigo, sugar cane, tobacco (a Government monopoly) spices, pepper, pina linen made from the pineapple fiber, hats and cordage. But locked up in the many mountains of the islands are millions of tons of iron, copper, coal and sulphur.

As for the timber, there is nothing to equal it quality and quantity. The Spanish have never been able to develop the islands, and the Chinese had not sufficient means to put their full productiveness to the test. There is some gold to be found in the sands of the hundreds of rivers, but the Philippines are not exactly a Klondike. With American methods, improvements and good Yankee business sagacity I venture to assert that the islands could be made to yield 10 times as much as they do at present.

What it Will Do.

Laxa Tea cleanses the system, aids digestion, cures constipation and sick headache. Pleasant to take, does not gripe. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. 10 and 25 cents per package. 1-32-14-ly.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1898.

President McKinley and Secretary Long are satisfied from information they have received, official and otherwise, that Commodore Schley has the Spanish fleet penned up in the harbor at Santiago harbor. If the Spanish fleet is there, it will be helpless to do us any harm, and will in the end be absolutely bound to be captured or destroyed. Although a portion of the volunteer army is still unprovided with all needed equipments, there are more than 25,000 men, about three-fourths regulars, ready for embarkation, and they can all be landed in Cuba within twenty-four hours after orders are issued.

President McKinley left his work long enough Saturday afternoon to visit Camp Alger, on the Virgina side of the Potomac, near Washington, and reviewed 13,000 of the 20,000 volunteers now assembled there; lack of equipments prevented all of the men taking part in the review. President McKinley expressed himself as highly pleased by the spirit displayed by the men.

This week each of the governors will be officially notified of the number of men his state is expected to furnish on the second call for troops, by the President last week. There is no especial hurry about enlisting these 75,000 men. In the first place, they will probably not be needed; they have been called for more to provide for unexpected contingencies than because of any pressing need for them at this time, and in the next place, there will be no equipment for them until after those already in service have been all provided for.

The Memorial Day exercises at Arlington and other cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington were unusually interesting this year.

What is treason? This question becomes of the greatest importance when the country is engaged in war. It is a serious matter to accuse men of being traitors, but black doesn't become white because it isn't called black. In time of peace it was all right for men to oppose the annexation of Hawaii because they did not personally believe that this country would be benefitted thereby; but, now that the President, his entire Cabinet, and every officer in the army and navy whose opinion has been asked, have declared that the immediate annexation of Hawaii is a military necessity, without which our attempting to hold the Philippine Islands may be turned into a disastrous failure and all of the fruits of Dewey's great victory be lost, is not all right. On the contrary it is all wrong. That free speech may at times become dangerous is shown by the activity of the sugar trust lobby to prevent Congress providing for annexation of Hawaii, notwithstanding that the administration, a large majority of Congress and an overwhelming majority of people were strongly in favor of annexation even before it was declared to have become a military necessity. If this lobby isn't guilty of treason, it is dangerously near to being guilty. From the day the President declared annexation to be a military necessity it has been the patriotic duty of Congress to annex, without regard to personal opinion of individuals.

Just as soon as President McKinley can get the time he will issue an order, in accordance with an elaborate opinion prepared by Attorney General Griggs, declaring that the Government Printing Office never was legally under the civil service rules, because it belongs under the legislative, and not the executive branch of the government. The same opinion has operated to put an end to the movement for the placing of Congressional Library under the civil service rules, because the Library, like the Government Printing Office, is a Congressional institution. There are many desirable places in the G. O. P. now held by democrats.

Paymaster General Stanton has made plans which will ensure the regular payment of the troops sent to the Philippine Islands. Paymasters supplied with money enough for three month's pay accompanied the troops which have already gone and the same plan will be followed as other troops are sent. Only gold and silver will be used in making these payments.

Senator Gorman exploded a few bonbs in the ranks of the anti-bond silverites in the Senate in a patriotic speech he made in favor of upholding the hands of the government by authorizing the issue of bonds, and opposing the issue of either silver certificates or greenbacks. After calling attention to the fact that no war had ever been fought without an issue of bonds, and expressing the opinion that none was ever likely to be, Mr. Gorman exploded his heaviest bomb by saying that if the Senate refused to authorize bonds, the President would be compelled to issued them, as soon as he was boun to have money, under the law of 1875.

Easy to Get.

Warren's Corn Cure is easy to use and never fails. Sold by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-ly

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, OIL CITY.

For the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, to be held at Oil City, Pa., June 8 and 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations in Pennsylvania on June 4 to 8, to Oil City and return, *at rates of single fare for the round trip*, good to return until June 11, inclusive. 14-1.

READING SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Reading, Pa., Sesqui-Centennial Jubilee, June 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its lines in the state of Pennsylvania to Reading and return at reduced rates. For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents.

This celebration promises to be one of the greatest events in the city's history. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 6, 8 and 9, will be special days. The celebration will close with a grand masked carnival on Saturday night, June 11. 13-2.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad 1898 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1st the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue the 1898 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive hand book of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

It is bound in a handsome and striking cover, in colors and contains several maps, representing the exact routes over which tickets are sold. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 it may be prosured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents. 13-2.

We are busy arranging an entire

NEW LINE OF GOODS

All Latest Novelties.

R. SEGER & SON.

ALL SORTS.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires is relief. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Riches distress people as severely as does poverty.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

It is not the clock that strikes the loudest that keeps the best time.

J. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Should a lot of slow ships be called a fleet?

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always cures them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Can an artistic handbill be called an artful dodger?

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here to-day than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases." R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

The six hundred pound lady in the musium draws a pretty fat salary.

One Minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, lagrippe and all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

In a naval battle the sailors consider each other living targets.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best pregaration I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

There is nothing so minute or inconsiderable that I would rather know it than not.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Be your character what it will, it will be known, and nobody will take it upon your word.

Everyone who has diphtheria, croup, quinsy, catarrh or sore throat, can positively and speedily be cured by Thompson's Diphtheria 28-ly

The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus, seen plainest when all around is dark.

Ballard's Snow Liniment. There is no pain it will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, no wound it will not heal. It will cure frost bites, chilblains and corns. L. Taggart.

The most certain sign of being born with great qualities is to be born without envy.

Stop that barking by the use of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It arrests the cough, allays irritation of the throat, and relieves congestion of the lungs in a day. It is safe and pleasant to take, and never disappoints. 25 and 50c. L. Taggart.

No man can give his best services where he has not first given his heart.

Are you lacking in strength and energy? Are you nervous, despondent, irritable, bilious, constipated and generally run down in health? If so, your liver is torpid, and a few doses of Herbine will cure you. Herbine has no equal as a health restorer. L. Taggart.

There is nothing so sweet as duty, and all the best pleasures of life come in the way of duties done.

Ten in One.

Laxa Tea contains ten separat and distinct herbs, each beneficial in itself. Try it and be convinced of its merits Guaranteed and sold by all druggists 10 and 25 cents per package 32-15-1 ly

It takes a bright person to keep a secret dark.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart. v31-n40-ly

There is only one real failure in life possible, and that is not to be true to the best one knows.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, and the feet warm and bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and all Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. Call on R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Thos. A. Green, Johnsonburg; C. C. Craven, Sterling Run. 32-12y.

Blood is thicker than water, but there isn't near so much of it.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed Free of charge, by druggists to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Thos. A. Green, Johnsonburg, C. C. Craven, Sterling Run. Samples Free. Large bottles 50 ahd 25c. 32.12.

It is Disgraceful

To allow your feet to become disfigured, when Warren's Corn Cure never fails. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-ly

NEW STOCK

OF

WALL PAPER

WE SELL

BIRGE'S & SONS'

BEST GOODS.

FULL LENGTH, FULL WEIGHT, } Rolls,

At the same price you pay for light weight, cheap goods.

H. S. LLOYD.

THE FAIR!

LACE CURTAINS.

The best quality, largest assortment, newest, handsomest and most artistic designs, and prices that are in the bloom of satisfaction will all be found in our superb array of Lace Curtains. An early inspection will be richly rewarded. Come before the stock has been depleted by earlier purchasers.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

Golf AND Boys' Clothing.

Copyright 1898 by The Stein-Bloch Co.

WE have made a Specialty this season of GOLF and BICYCLE CLOTHING. We have a large line of the latest styles in both. Also

BICYCLE TROUSERS.

BICYCLE HOSE,

BICYCLE CAPS,

BICYCLE BELTS,

BICYCLE SHIRTS.

IN fact we keep a fine assortment of anything a wheelman needs in the way of Clothing.

WHAT do you think of a Bike Suit for $3.00 and a pair of Trousers for $1.25

HAVE you looked over our elegant NECKWEAR stock yet? If not you should do so. The finest stock in this vicinity.

JOHN J. SOBLE,

CLOTHIER AND MEN'S OUTFITTER.

Opposite Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.
In effect May 29, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD,

8 20 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.36 P. M., Baltimore 6.50 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 A. M., New York 7.33 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 37 P. M. Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.25 A. M., Washington 7.10 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 30 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 28 P. M. — Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.40 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.50 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.30 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a. m., Washington 7.50 a.m., Baltimore 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.28 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD. A. M.		A. M.	Stations.	NORTHWARD P. M.		P. M.
8 55	....	4 00	Renovo	5 00	.....	11 05
9 47	....	4 41	Driftwood	4 03	.....	10 12
10 25	....	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	.....	9 40
11 08	....	5 52	St. Marys	2 40	.....	9 01
11 15	.....		Kane	12 20	.....	9 05
11 34	.....		Wilcox	11 58	.....	8 42
11 49	.....		Johnsonburg	11 43	.....	8 26
	.....				.....	
12 10	.....	6 20	Ridgway	8 50	.....	8 05
12 17	.....	6 27	Island Run	8 43	.....	7 55
12 22	.....	6 32	Carman Tr'nfer	8 38	.....	7 49
12 31	.....	6 41	Croyland	8 29	.....	7 40
12 35	.....	6 45	Shorts Mills	8 26	.....	7 36
12 39	.....	6 48	Blue Rock	8 22	.....	7 33
12 43	.....	6 53	Carrier	8 17	.....	7 28
12 53	.....	7 02	Brockwayville	8 08	.....	7 18
12 57	.....	7 06	Lanes Mills	8 02	.....	7 13
	.....	7 11	McMinns Sm't	7 58	.....	
1 07	.....	7 14	Harveys Run	7 54	.....	7 04
1 15	.....	7 20	Falls Creek	7 50	.....	7 00
1 40	.....	7 35	DuBois	7 40	.....	6 40
1 20	.....	7 25	Falls Creek	7 00	.....	6 55
1 35	.....	7 40	Reynoldsville	6 45	.....	6 40
2 11	.....	8 16	Brookville	6 09	.....	6 04
3 05	.....	9 10	New Bethlehem	5 20	.....	5 10
3 50	.....	9 55	Red Bank	.....	.....	4 25
6 30	.....	12 40	Pittsburg	.....	.....	1 40
P. M.	.....	P. M.		A. M.	.....	P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.30 A. M.
Mail, (103) daily except Sunday.....1.45 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney Brisbane Building, Cor. Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1897.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10 P. M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	2 P. M.
Port Allegany	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman		○○	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette		3 40	7 36	.....	12 29
Knowlton's		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 34
Mina		3 55	7 46	.....	12 41
Olmsted		*4 00	*7 50	.....	*12 46
Hammonds		○○	○○	.....	*12 51
Coudersport	Ar.	4 15	7 57	.....	12 55
	Lv.			6 36	1 00
North Coudersport		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's		.....	.....	*6 40	*1 14
Colesburg		.....	.....	*6 46	1 20
Seven Bridges		.....	.....	*6 50	*1 24
Raymonds's		.....	.....	*7 01	1 36
Gold		.....	.....	7 06	1 42
Newfield		.....	.....	*7 10	1 45
B. & S. Junction		.....	.....	7 13	1 50
Perkins		.....	.....	*7 16	*1 53
Carpenter's		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's		.....	.....	*7 21	*2 00
Ulysses	Ar.	.....	.....	7 30	2 10
		.....	.....		

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1 A. M.	5 P. M.	3 A. M.	
Ulysses	Lv.	7 42	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's		*7 51	*2 40	*10 17	.....
Carpenter's		○○	*2 42	*10 20	.....
Perkins		*7 54	*2 45	*10 25	.....
B. & S. Junction		7 57	2 50	10 30	.....
Newfield		*8 00	2 54	*10 35	.....
Gold		8 04	2 56	10 42	.....
Raymond's		*8 07	2 59	*10 47	.....
Seven Bridges		*8 19	*3 11	*11 05	.....
Colesburg		*8 21	3 15	*11 10	.....
Frink's		*8 28	*3 22	*11 17	.....
North Coudersport		○○	*3 30	*11 27	.....
Coudersport	Ar.	8 43	3 35	11 35	.....
	Lv.	8 45	6 00	P. M. 1 30	.....
Hammonds		○○	○○	*1 34	.....
Olmsted		*8 51	*6 06	*1 40	.....
Mina		8 55	6 10	1 45	.....
Knowlton's		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette		9 05	6 22	1 57	.....
Burtville		9 13	6 30	2 10	.....
Coleman		○○	*6 36	○○	.....
Port Allegany		9 24	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations, (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SALAMANCA, RIDGWAY, DUBOIS, PUNXSUTAWNEY, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

On and after Feb. 20, 1898, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg daily, except Sunday, as follows:

8:52 a. m., from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and Clearfield.

11:52 a. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and Rochester.

2:35 p. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and Clearfield.

2:28 p. m. from B. R. & P. station, Buffalo Express for Bradford, Salamanca, Springville and Buffalo.

Thousand mile-tickets good for passage between all stations at two cents per mile.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Rochester, N. Y.

Old Reliable Drug Store.

Owing to the very liberal patronage I have had from our people and in view of the hard times I will until MAY 1st, reduce the price of Physicians Prescriptions as follows, viz:

All 1 oz. mixtures, regular price, 20 to 15
All 2 oz. mixtures, regular price, 25 to 19
All 3 oz. mixtures, regular price, 35 to 25
All 4 oz. mixtures, regular price, 45 to 30
All 6 oz. mixtures, regular price, 65 to 50
All 8 oz. mixtures, regular price, 85 to 65

And a corresponding reduction on all packages of Powders, Pills, Ointments Also liberal discount on all Patent Medicines, Baby Foods, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles and extra liberal discount on Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers and Nursing Bottles.

I will guarantee my goods to be strictly fresh and equal to any goods in the market.

Thirty years experience in the town of Emporium is sufficient evidence of competency. If you wish to avail yourself of the liberal offer, leave your Physician's Prescriptions and drug trade in general at the OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

L. TAGGART.

EMPORIUM

MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., May 9, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$2 00
Graham, "	1 00
Rye, "	70
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 00
Chop Feed, "	1 00
Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	56
White Oats, per bushel,	45
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter, or personally.

Dr. Card and family are at Ulysses.

W. P. Lloyd visited in Buffalo over Sunday.

Miss Emma Yonker is visiting friends in Austin this week.

John May, of Sterling Run, visited in town on Monday,

Dr. H. Paul Minard, of Austin, was in Emporium on Sunday.

Mrs. Osborn, of Buffalo, is visiting her mother at this place.

Wm. Kaye has recently purchased a new chainless bicycle. It is a beauty.

Wm. M. Lawler was visiting at Coudersport and Port Allegany last week.

Chas. T. Logan expects to leave next Saturday on a visit to Charlevoix, Michigan.

Father McAdam went to Oil City on Monday, to attend the funeral of Rev. Father Carroll.

C. C. Craven, of Sterling Run, was in Emporium on Tuesday and made the PRESS a short call.

A. F. Andrews and wife will spend the month of June with Coudersport friends and relatives.

H. D. Burlingame, of Williamsport, was in Emporium on Monday, shaking hands with old friends.

G. A. Johnson, of Emporium, was the guest of Dr. Bradford, the first of the week.—Austin Autograph.

B. W. Green and family left Saturday for an overland drive to Mr. Green's farm in Tioga county.

Mrs. M. Cowdrick and Mrs. E. Cowdrick, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., visited F. P. Strayer and family last week.

Mr. Harry Weaver and family, of Kane, came down Saturday evening to spend a few days with relatives in Emporium.

Geo. A. Walker, Jr., tried his hand at house cleaning and is exceedingly anxious to hand over the job to friend Johnston.

Jos. Kaye and daughter Martha, Mrs. P. R. Beattie, and Miss Hattie Auchu took in the Niagara excursion on Monday.

Mrs. E. C. Davison and Mrs. I. K. Hockley are attending the State Convention of the Children's Aid Society, at Pittsburg, this week.

Messrs. Claude Swyers, John Kohler, Frank Conway, "Punk" Uncle and John Mulcahy, of Renovo, visited friends in Emporium on Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Gutzell, *nee* Faucette, and Miss Sarah Faucette, of Buffalo, N. Y., visited their father in town over Sunday. They returned to Buffalo yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bowen, of Hinsdale, N. Y., who were on their wedding trip, were the guests of M. F. Hanna and wife, last Thursday and Friday.

Fred Hubers, of Lock Haven, who has been employed in the Emporium Glove and Mitten Factory for the past several months, returned to his home last week.

Ed. Blinzler has torn down the building on Fourth street, used as a barber shop, and contractor Kriner is moving the Broad street shop to the Fourth street location.

John Montgomery, of Austin, was in town yesterday.

Frederick Mankey, of Williamsport, is in town on business.

C. H. Sage, of Johnsonburg, is in town on business, to-day.

Mrs. Emi Schearholtz and two sons, of Waterloo, Ontario, are the guests of Dr. F. C. Reick and family.

Miss Mary Kiernan, of Clarendon, Pa., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Davin, on Woodland Avenue.

Charles Dice, of Cameron, was in town Wednesday evening, shaking hands with his many friends.

Mr. C. D. Osterhout, of Ridgway, was in Emporium on Wednesday, in the interest of the Elk Tanning Co.

Mr. N. R. Covel, the accomodating clerk at the Sizer Springs Hotel, drove down to Emporium, Tuesday afternoon.

A large delegation of Potter county Republicans were in town Tuesday evening, on their way to the State Convention

Mr. Geo. Barclay, of Sinnemahoning, was transacting business with the Emporium Machine Company, this morning.

Misses Jennie and Rose Halderman, left Wednesday afternoon, for an extended visit with relatives in Williamsport and Hughesville, Pa.

John Gleason, of the Crescent Tanning Company of Driftwood, made a flying business trip to the county seat on Wednesday evening.

Miss. Etta Soble, who has been visiting with Elmira and Williamsport friends, for the past few weeks, returned home last evening.

Miss Nellie Hogan returned home on train 15 Wednesday evening from an extended visit with releatives in Binghampton, Elmira and Williamsport.

Mrs. J. E. Ness, departed Wednesday afternoon, for a two weeks' visit with friends in Williamsport. She will also visit her sister Mrs. Webb Walize, at Renovo, for a few days.

Prof. H. F. Stauffer and family left for Palmyra, Pa., Tuesday morning, to visit relatives. The Prof. will attend the Republican State Convention and whoop her up for C. W. Stone.

Our old friends, Wm. H. Smith, of Lumber township, was in town last Friday, calling on his many friends. He honored the PRESS with a call. Call again, W. H., you are always welcome.

Miss Anna Metzger arrived here Monday noon from Belmont, Cal., where she has had charge of the music and art department of Radcliffe Hall, a school for young ladies, during the past two years.

Patrick Clare, of Cameron, was transacting business in Emporium last Friday and called to see the PRESS. Mr. Clare has been, for over thirty years, a faithful employe of the P. & E., R.R. Co., as track foreman.

We neglected to mention the fact that our old friend John D. Morrisey, of Superior, Wis., visited his parents in Emporium last week. His boyhood friends are always glad to see him.

Mr. F. P. Rentz left Tuesday morning for Harrisburg, where he expects to confer with Dr. Swallow and also "root" for the Hon. C. W. Stone in the State Convention, which meets on Thursday.

Editor Burt Olson and Prothonotary Geo. W. Mitchell, of Smethport; Senator A. F. Bannon and P. Mulquein of Bradford, were in town Tuesday after noon, enroute to Harrisburg to attend the Republican State Convention.

Geo. Piper, who was reported to have joined the Navy and was stationed at Key West, is at the home of his parents on Fourth street. Mr. Piper states that there was nothing in the above report, and that he was only at Buffalo for the purpose of a visit.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the commencement exercises of State College, to be held on June 15th, through the kindness of our frind, Frank T. Beers, who is a member of the Class of '98. Mr. Beers is down on the class day program for an oration.

Street Commissioner P. R. Beattie who has been in the Homeopathic Hospital at Buffalo for the past three weeks, where he underwent a difficult surgical operation, returned home Tuesday noon much improved in health. He expects to be able to attend his duties as street commissioner in a few days.

Col. A. H. King, who has conducted an auction sale in Emporium for R. Seger & Son, during the past month, left on Monday for Erie, his home. Mr. King is the best informed all-around salesman we ever listened to and always enjoys the confidence of his customers. He made a host of friends during his stay in our mountain city.

The members of L. W. Emery Council, of the Eclectic Assembly, gave a party on Tuesday evening, at their rooms in Seger's Hall, in honor of Miss Theresa Laumer, one of their members, who had not been here for over two years. After refreshments had been served, an interesting program consisting of recitations and speeches, interspersed with music, was rendered by the members of the Assembly.

A Brief Description of our War Ships and Their Equipment.

An armored cruiser is a ship of less weight than a battle ship; it is made for sailing any where in the world safely; this is accomplished by their being high above the water line, therefore less apt to be affected on the deck, by a rough sea. Her guns are rapid fire and of five or six inch calibre; she is made for speed and sea going purposes and the destruction of commerce.

A battleship is much heavier than a cruiser, is very heavily armored at her water line; there is a belt of armor extending generally two-thirds of her length and about eighteen inches thick. It mounts heavier guns than a cruiser and more of them; they are generally 12 or 13 inch calibre and twelve to fourteen 5 or 6 inch rapid fire guns; her speed is less than that of a cruiser. She is made to fight and destroy the enemy's fortifications.

The displacement of a ship is the weight of water she displaces, or the actual weight of the ship.

A knot is 1.15 miles. The cruiser Minneapolis maintains an average speed of twenty-three knots; or 26.45 miles per hour. The propellors of the cruiser Columbia are sixteen feet in diameter and force the ship fourteen feet through the water at each revolution.

A modern 8 inch rapid fire gun is fired with such great rapidity, that if five shells be fired at the maximum rate of speed allowed by the gun, when the first strikes a target located 1000 yards from the gun, the other four shells are following in the air. These shells weigh fifty pounds each and will penetrate nineteen inches of wrought iron. The shell from a 13 inch gun will penetrate thirty-four inches of wrought iron.

A whitehead torpedo (the one used in the U. S navy) goes at the rate of thirty knots an hour for four hundred yards; or thirty-three and one-half miles per hour, it is propelled by a small compressed air engine.

A barbette is an armored foundation for the turrets of a war-ship, the turrets mounting the heavy guns are for the protection of the mechanism controlling the guns.

A one pounder gun is one which discharges a shell weighing one pound.

A six pounder, one discharging a six pound shell. They are generally used for tearing up the rigging of the enemy's ships and destroying launched torpedoes.

The U.S. navy has been indulging in a very interesting target practice, in the East and West Indies for the past month, and the newspapers and navy department are arranging for a grand tournament to take place in the near future, which will demonstrate the value of this practice.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.

Little Folks Entertainment.

Marion Judd and Jean McNarney gave an entertainment to a number of friends at Jean's home on Fourth street, last Saturday afternoon, at which the following programme was rendered:

Song, "I know what I'll do,".....Chorus
Recitation, "Five Little Brothers,".....Marion
Song, "Merry Sunshine," Marion and Warner Judd, Jean and Joe M'Narney.
Recitation, "Little Fish,".....Grover Hogan
Song, "Gentle Shepherd".....Dolly Hogan
Recitation, "Mama's Clock,".....Warner Judd
Song, "He Loves Me,".....Marion and Jean
Recitation, "Johnny Jumpup,"....Joe McNarney
Song, "You can't Play in my Yard," Marion and Jean
Recitation, "Family Cares,".....Alicia Swain
Song, "Little Bobolink,".....Edith DeArmit
Recitation, "Red Riding Hood," Jean McNarney
Song, "Children's Friend,".....Chorus
Recitation, "Little Violet,".....Joe McNarney
Motion Song, "Little Stars,".....Chorus
Recitation, "Little Flo's Letter," Jean McNarney
Song, "He Loves me Too,".....Chorus
Recitation, "Christmas Stocking," Edith DeArmit
Song, "In Sweet Bye and Bye,".....Chorus
Recitation, "Seeds of Love,".....Marion Judd
Good-bye song, Marion, Warner, Jean and Joe.

Some thirty-five of the little Misses' friends and neighbors witnessed this interesting program, after which they were served with refreshments.

Facts About Cuba.

Cuba is about as large as the state of Pennsylvania, containing as it does about 43,000 square miles.

A large part of the country is occupied by impenetrable forests, not more than 10 per cent. of the island being under cultivation.

According to recent statistics the population is 1,631,687; about [65 per cent. is negroes, although some figures give very much lower totals.

The cacao tree, from which chocolate is derived, pineapple and cocoanut trees thrive, and coffee, oranges, lemons, mangoes, guava, tamearinds and many other fruits of a local nature, are raised.

The United States imports from Cuba sugar, leaf tobacco, cigars, cigaretts and cheroots, molaasses fruits, nuts, iron ore, tropical woods and manfacturers of hides and skins, chemicals, drugs and dyes.

If all the land suitable to the cultivation of sugar cane were utilized the island could produce enough sugar for the entire western hemisphere. In one year with the small area under cultivation over 1,000,000 tons of sugar have been exported.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—LAIRD—Sunday, May 29th, 1898, by Rev. J. M. Johnston, Mr. WILLIAM J. ADAMS and Miss MARY AGNES LAIRD, both of Beechwood.

Rich Valley Notes.

Editor Press:—

Fritz Craven is very sick again.

Miss Carrie Swartwood is suffering with a sprained ankle.

A goodly number of Rich Valleyites attended quarterly meeting at Emporium last Sunday.

Mrs. Herman and daughter Beulah are visiting friends in Lock Haven.

Miss Emma Bittenbender has returned from Potter county, where she has been visiting her cousin Mrs. Nickerson.

Miss Etta Holcomb and Miss Ethel Waddington two young ladies from Emporium visited friends in the valley last week. ADINA.

May 30th, 1898.

Mason Hill Letter.

Mr. Ruben Jordan visited parents over Sunday.

Mr. Bennie Miller and sister Louise of Huston Hill, were the guests of their sister Mrs. C. E. Barr, of this place Sunday.

Mr. Chas Connors of this place visited his wife over Sunday.

Huntley Miller and Harry Williams took in the excursion to Pittsburg, Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Jordan was the guest of Maud Williams.

Miss Nellie Marsh was the guest of Mrs Chas. Connors

Mrs C. W. Williams of this place attended the funeral of her cousin Mrs. George Strawbridge, of Sterling Run, Friday

A [illegible] is soon to be organized in this place.

Mrs. C. M. Bailey was the guest of her father and mother Sunday.

Our Sabbath school was well represented by the old people on Sunday.

Mrs. Martha Miller was the guest of Mrs J. W. Lane on Sunday.

PEGGY.

May 23, 1898.

Cool nights. Warm days.

Mr. Huntley Miller visited his home over Sunday.

Mrs. Shultz and son Fred and sister Dee were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Walker over Sunday.

Mr. Harry Williams was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Leona Hay and son Arthur are the guest of Mrs. Hay's parents this week.

Miss Ara Lane is on the sick list this week, and is quite bad at present writing.

Mr. Thomas Jordan who has been working at Medix Run, visited his wife over Sunday.

We hear of an other wedding in the near future.

Mr. G. E. English was visiting friends in Dents Run over Sunday.

Mr. Reuben Jordan, of Johnson Run, visited home over Sunday.

PEGGY.

Sign No Papers With Strangers.

Several new swindles are being worked on the farmers this year, but all of them end with a request for the intended victim's signature on a paper for some reason or other. It is always a safe rule to refuse to sign your name to any document submitted to you by strangers. It might turn out to be a promissory note a few days later.

How to Get Rid of Potato Bugs.

An expert potato grower has learned to lessen the ravages of potato bugs by anticipation. Just before the plants make their appearance above the ground he scattered potatoe parings plentifully over the potatofield, covered with an ample dressing of paris green. The first crop of beatles is thus taken care of and the summer's battle is half won.

OLD SMOKESTACKS.

An Article For Which There Is Always a Demand.

Among the very great variety of things that may be bought at second-hand are smokestacks of iron or of steel. It may be that an establishment puts in a bigger boiler and wants a bigger stack. If it is using a steel or an iron stack, the old one is taken down carefully and a new one set up. The old stack may be sold to a dealer in second-hand boilers and machinery, or the owner may keep it and sell it himself to somebody that wants a secondhand smokestack. If it is sold to a dealer, he may remove it to his own yard, or it may be that the original owner keeps it on his premises until the dealer has sold it. A manufacturer may move from one place to another and sell the old plant, or parts of it. Here would be a secondhand smokestack. Secondhand stacks are bought by various users. It may be that the smokestack of an establishment is worn out and that the boiler is not and that a secondhand stack would last out the life of the boiler. In such a case the user would get a secondhand stack if he could find one suitable. Secondhand stacks may be used with various temporary plants set up by contractors and others. A smokestack may be blown down in a windstorm and the user supply the place of it with one bought secondhand.

A steel or iron stack costs about half as much as a brick stack. A secondhand iron stack costs about half as much as a new one. Stacks of metal are made now usually of steel. The steel used costs now less than wrought iron. There is an increasing use of steel instead of brick stacks. Steel stacks up to 6 and 7 feet in diameter would be classed as portable stacks; larger stacks would be of more or less permanent character. Steel smokestacks are now made up to 18 feet in diameter. Very large smokestacks may be lined with brick.

Secondhand smokestacks up to 2 feet in diameter are likely to be found in stock in the yard of the dealer in secondhand boilers and machinery, and he is likely to have stacks of larger sizes elsewhere. There is always a demand for secondhand smokestacks.—New York Sun.

Fulton & Pearsall.

These up-to-date painters have consolidated their business and may be found at their shop in Parsons' Bazaar. Both are practical painters and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to them. Estimates furnished for all kinds of house, sign and decorative painting as well as wall papering and frescoing. Especial attention given to out of town orders. 47tf.

Notice to the Public.

The road now being cut through from Salt Run to Bailey Run, we ask the people in the habit of going to Baily Run and going by the Climax Powder Co.'s works, to go via Salt Run, as hereafter no one will be allowed to go through the Climax Powder Company's works.

THE CLIMAX POWDER MFG. CO.
10-tf.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial; took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and am now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The Sure LaGrippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on the liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at L. Taggart's drug store, only 50c. per bottle.

A Great Deal

of unnecessary expenditure of time and money may be saved if you will only keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house. Nine-tenths of all ordinary sickness is from the stomach; keep that organ in proper condition and all will be well. Syrup Pepsin is a specific. Trial size bottles 10c., large sizes 50c. and $1.00, of L. Taggart.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by L. Taggart. jun

The Spanish in Cuba need help but they do not appear to relish the blockade we've been giving them.

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to *cure*—not simply stop pain, but *cure* absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by L. Taggart. jun

"BEFORE BABY IS BORN."

A Valuable Little Book of Interest to All Women Sent Free.

Every woman looks forward with feelings of indescribable joy to the one momentous event of her life, compared with which all others pale into insignificance. How proud and happy she will be when her precious babe nestles on her breast—how sweet the name of "Mother!" And yet her happy anticipation of this event is clouded with misgivings of the pain and danger of the ordeal, so that it is impossible to avoid the feeling of constant dread which creeps over her. The danger and suffering attendant upon being a mother can be entirely prevented, so that the coming of the little stranger need not be looked forward to with fear and trembling, as is so often the case. Every woman who reads this paper can obtain absolutely free a valuable and attractive little book entitled "Before Baby is Born," by sending her name and address to the Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. This book contains priceless information to all women, and no one should fail to send for it.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS TO YOURS SEEDS

WE **no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again.** At the same time, anyone who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our **Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE** provided they **apply by letter** and give the name of the **local merchant from whom they bought.** To all others, this magnificent **Manual,** every copy of which costs us **30 cents** to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of **10 cents** (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this **Manual** has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of **200** pages, contains **500** engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by **6** full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally

OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION

will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending **10 cts.** for the **Manual** who will state where they saw this advertisement

Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

It is Strange

that some people who say they never read patent medicine advertisements will be found lugging home every now and then a bottle of some favorite remedy of theirs. We don't bother you with much reading but just ask you to try a 10c. trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for constipation, indigestion and stomach troubles. 50c. and $1 sizes of L. Taggart. june

There are very few things in this world worth getting angry about, and they are precisely the things which anger dates not help.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me; and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm, the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by L. Taggart. jun

HOUSE-KEEPERS ATTENTION!

This is the Brand,
The Miller planned
To be the finest in the land.

Now East and West,
His skill attest,
And Pillsbury's Best leads all the rest.

If the inscription on your sack of flour is like the above, you have the best flour in the world and ought to have the best bread. Better look and see, and if not, go at once to

DAY'S

and procure a sack of

World Famous, Pillsbury's Best.

There are others, but none so good.

J. H. DAY,

23 Fourth St.,
Emporium, Pa.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS.

WILLIAMS' TANSY PILLS

A SURE RELIEF TO WOMAN for all troubles peculiar to her sex. Send by mail or from our Agent. **$1.00** per box.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
For sale by R. C. Dodson.

THE LITTLE KING.

He came to his kingdom at dead of night,
(Oh, never a cent to pay had he);
The robes were fine and with lace bedight
Of this scion of royalty.

He ate and slept and took his ease,
(Oh, never a cent to pay had he);
No word he said, nor cared to please,
So very high was he.

On each fine day he rode in state,
(Oh, never a cent to pay had he);
With vassals true to watch and wait
His slightest need to see.

Of everything he had the best,
(Oh, never a cent to pay had he);
With not a care to trouble his rest,
Or a fear of aught to be.

And time goes on; he holds the throne;
(Oh, never a cent to pay has he);
He has the world for his very own,
This scion of royalty.

Oh, time goes on, but his kingdom stands;
(Yet never a cent to pay has he);
And we all keep step to his swift commands,
With glad humility.

—Emma A. Lente, in Good Housekeeping.

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

Copyright, 1896, by J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

The conversation which Sonntag and myself had noted this morning in our endeavor to solve the mystery of the voices in my bedroom and up in the attic seemed of the greatest significance. Some property was to be removed this very night, and if the reference was to anything hidden in the cellar the removal might take place while I was absent on my present errand.

The thought caused me to urge forward the horse to his greatest speed, and very soon I drew near the station. Stopping a short distance away, I tied the horse to the fence, and then cautiously approached, being careful to keep in the shadows as much as possible.

The station was standing out bold and distinct in the bright moonlight. There was not a sign of a human being anywhere around. The signal light in front of the place cast a sickly glow against the windows, in contrast to the white moonlight.

With pistol ready for immediate use in my hand, I ran swiftly forward and leaped upon the platform. The door of the station-house was locked, as were also the windows. By the gleam of the station light I could see the telegraph instrument inside.

The bank in which I had been employed was equipped with a private telegraph wire. In the gradual climb to the tellership I had at one time held the position of stenographer and telegrapher. How thankful I was now for the long hard study and practice gone through to fit myself for that position! I had not forgotten how to send or receive a message.

With the butt end of the pistol a pane of glass was smashed, and, reaching in through the opening, I undid the lock, and in another moment was inside.

My fingers trembled with excitement, as I threw the switch which connected the instrument with the circuit, and then handled the key.

I did not know the call for Philadelphia, so clicked the abbreviation "Phil" a few times, and was delighted in receiving a quick response.

"Operator—Keep this dead secret, and have delivered quick," I wired. The answer came back: "O. K. Go ahead."

"Benj. F. Perry, 1459 Ridgefield Ave., Phila., Pa.: Come quick to Sidingon on J. & M. division Mid-Trunk Ry. Get special train; bring detectives. Recovery of stolen funds and arrest of thieves in question. Do not fail. Am all alone. Nelson Conway."

I followed this up by another request to have it delivered immediately, to which the short but gratifying response came: "You bet. Good luck!"

The operator evidently comprehended the full meaning of my dispatch. Indeed, anyone who had resided in Philadelphia at the time of the robbery, reading that message, would know its meaning.

The short term expressing good will, received in answer to my request to rush, coming from one I had probably never seen, encouraged me greatly.

Then, too, knowing Mr. Perry's energetic nature, I was confident that gentleman would be up and doing immediately upon the receipt of my dispatch. A man of his standing would have no difficulty in procuring a special rain, and, allowing the time necessary to obtain the officers of the law, in two or three hours I could expect Mr. Perry's arrival.

I could not repress a smile as I pictured to myself the president of the Safety Security company riding, not in the coach, but on the engine to which it was attached, and urging the engineer to greater speed. It was certain in my mind that that special would travel as fast as steam could drive the wheels.

A feeling of satisfaction came over me at having taken a decisive step, and my spirits rose in accordance. The numbness and dazed condition of my faculties had passed away, and I felt that to rely on one's own exertions was the better way, after all.

Leaving the station, I went back to my horse, mounted, and started up the long hill. Arrived at the top, I again dismounted in front of Sarah's house, and, going in the front door, rapped long and loud. In answer to my summons a voice called from an upstairs window:

"Sarah, is that you?" I asked, stepping from the shadow of the porch into the moonlight.

"Acn Gott, Nel, vat is it?" the good woman exclaimed, fear and excitement at beholding me at this late hour causing her voice to tremble.

"Is your husband awake?" I continued.

"No, indeed. He schleep like a log."

"Well, wake him up, and tell him to hitch a team in the double wagon. There will be a special train come to the station within a few hours. Have the team waiting for it. Three or four men will get off the train; take them up and drive them over to the old place just as fast as the horses can go. Will you do this for me, Sarah?"

"Vait; I come down," was her breathless reply.

I was anxious to be off homeward, but before I had time to become impatient at the delay the front door opened and Sarah stepped out.

"Did you understand what I told you?" I asked, hurriedly.

"Ach, yes, indeed." Then she repeated my instructions at my request, so there could be no possible mistake.

"Now I must hasten back. Heaven only knows what might happen during my absence," I said, making a start for the gate.

"Ach Gott, Nel, vat is de matter, anyvays? Tell me! Is dere any harm to you?" Sarah cried after me, in such deep concern that, remembering she knew nothing at all of the occurrences at my house, I came back.

"I haven't time to stop and tell you everything," I said, hurriedly. "But I have found a small portion of the securities the bank lost by the robbery. It was a bond, and I picked it up from the floor of the cook-house cellar. Some one dropped it, and when the loss is discovered will be back after it. So I want to be there and see who it is."

"Ach, he kill you, Nel! Ton't go back! You git kilt!" Sarah exclaimed.

"Oh, I guess not. I'll look out for that."

Sarah wished to accompany me, but I told her how much greater service she could render by staying and seeing that my instructions were fully carried out, which made her satisfied to remain.

As I started homeward, the bobbing light of a lantern was moving toward the barn, which told me Jake was doing his part, and the old fellow's unusual celerity seemed an auspicious beginning to my plan. I had left Sarah seated on the porch, whence I knew she would not move until her quick ear caught the first far-off rumble of the special.

During the ride homeward the thought occurred to me that perhaps I had been too hasty in sending for Mr. Perry and the detectives. For if the stolen property or a portion of it should be discovered hidden in my house, those who believed in my guilt might claim that I had hidden the securities myself and, becoming fearful of discovery or being unable to negotiate a sale, had now taken this course to restore what remained to the bank. Mr. Perry's friendship I could possibly rely upon; but the detectives, who had all along believed I was the real criminal, might not be so easily convinced of the truth of my story.

There was no recalling the dispatch, however, and in the meantime something further might arise to assist my case. So I had to be content in hoping for the best.

I stopped at the orchard below my house and, letting down the bars, led the horse through the long grass, up to the barn, so that the sound of hoofs on the hard roadway might not serve as a warning of my approach.

The animal had not been spared in the journey to and from the station; but, pausing not to rub him down, I slipped a blanket over his reeking back and sides and then quietly and cautiously approached the house.

When I came around the corner I was startled at discovering the dark outlines of a man's figure motionless before the cook-house door. I stealthily approached.

He must have heard me, for he glanced around, and by his action brought his face in the full light of the moon.

It was Skinner, that treacherous coward. My animosity toward the fellow was not lessened by the fact that he was prowling about my place, and I hope God will pardon me for the murderous spirit that arose in my heart. It lent wings to my feet, and in a few bounds I was upon him.

When he saw he could not escape, he turned quickly and raised his arm in defense. He started to say something, but I choked the words in his throat, for his arms could not stop me. My fingers were steel, and closed about his windpipe with the grip of a vise.

"You scoundrel, I've got a double charge against you, and I'll take my pay now," I snarled, between my clenched teeth.

He squirmed and struggled, his hands clutching my wrists, in the vain endeavor to tear loose from my grasp.

Soon one of his arms dropped to his side, and he seemed to be nearly overcome, for I felt his body gradually sinking down. The next instant there was a cold object thrust against my temple, and an ominous click sounded in my ears. Anyone who has had the muzzle of a pistol meaning business thrust into his face will understand my sensation.

I instantly let go my hold and fell back a few steps. So sudden had been the change in Skinner from the defensive to the aggressive that for a moment I forgot about my pistol. When I did think of it and got through fumbling in my pocket, the rascal had fled around the side of the house, whither I followed. He succeeded in eluding me, however. Even had I discovered him, I would not have fired. It was not my purpose to raise a disturbance just then. For some reason Skinner also was unwilling to attract attention to the spot by shooting, for, if he really wished to put me out of the way, he would never have had a more favorable opportunity than when he so cleverly got the drop on me.

Whether the fellow was about to enter the cook house when I came upon him so suddenly, or was standing guard to give warning to some one who was already inside, I could not determine. If the last idea was the correct one, why had he not given the warning?

My sudden attack taking him so unawares might be accountable for this, and he might return at any moment and sound an alarm.

I went quickly back to the cook house, determined to take advantage of his flight. Kicking off my shoes, I entered.

A shudder ran over me at the thought of again descending into the sepulchral darkness, but there was not that horrible fear, that unaccountable terror in the thought, which had so completely demoralized my nerves on the former occasions. I was prepared now, was on a hot scent, the end of which promised a tangible result. At the same time, I fully realized the danger. I was alone, single-handed, against I knew not what odds.

Gliding noiselessly to the cellar-way, I paused and listened. Tomblike silence was about me.

With the utmost caution, lest the old stairway should creak under my weight, I descended. The instant my head came below the level of the floor, a faint streak of light in the opposite wall struck my eye. The painted door was ajar.

Eagerly I continued downward until I came to the last step. Would the voice sound again, and thereby give the alarm? How could I avoid it?

Thought flies quickly when the mind is keyed up by excitement. I remembered how on former occasions the plank at the bottom had given way beneath my weight, and how the voice had sounded immediately after. Was there some connection between the two? Could I avoid the voice by avoiding the plank?

I climbed over the balustrade and reached the cellar floor at the side of the stairs. To my intense satisfaction, the silence remained unbroken.

After waiting a few minutes, I was about to cross to the door, when from the

"You scoundrel!"

room above came a sound which set my heart wildly beating—the sound of footsteps moving cautiously across the floor toward the stairway.

All seemed clear to me then. A trap had been laid for me and I was caught in it.

CHAPTER XVI.

The sounds of footsteps upon the landing ceased for a short time. I was not afraid to cope with a single man, but I naturally felt no desire to have two or more upon me at once. It might be that Skinner had returned. I nerved myself for a supreme effort against odds, and waited for the alarm which would sound the note of warning to the colleague in the walled-up cellar. To my surprise no alarm was given.

The footsteps again began to move slowly forward. To lie in wait for the newcomer at the foot of the stairs, trip him up, and so make my escape, was my first impulse.

I was about to station myself in position to carry out this plan when a band of light streamed down and made a round, yellow patch on the stones below.

Thus being prevented from following my plan, I hastily but silently withdrew behind the stairs, and, crouching down, breathlessly waited.

Slowly and deliberately the unknown came down. When he reached the bottom step he paused. Then the beam of light from the dark-lantern was thrown upon the plank, and moved from side to side as if in investigation.

The secret of the plank was evidently known to the newcomer, for when he left the stairs it was by a jump which landed him on the stone floor beyond, and thus, as in my case, the sound of the warning voice was avoided.

I had no opportunity then for speculation as to the close connection between the plank and the voice, for the time of danger was upon me. The round glow crept slowly over the walls, gradually approaching my hiding place.

I held my pistol ready, determined the instant the light fell upon me to fire, aiming at a spot in the darkness directly above it.

But the glow suddenly died away, and total darkness again reigned. The footsteps went lightly across the floor, and soon the crack of light in the opposite wall widened.

The fellow paused but an instant before the wide open door, and then, assuming a crouching position, entered into the region beyond.

He had had his back toward me, and the light, coming from the walled-up cellar through a narrow, low passageway leading to it, was faint; but my heart took a sudden bound from the glimpse of that form, fleeting and indistinct though it was. Here was a new element entering into the mystery which surrounded me. For a moment amazement, wonder, held me spellbound. Then, rising from my hiding place, I swiftly went to the door, which the person who had just entered had left wide open.

The faint light from the room beyond was almost blotted out by the man's form, as he went slowly along the low, narrow passage. He could not proceed without making some noise, and I saw a startled face appear at the other end. I could hardly repress a cry of astonishment.

The light in the room was at one side of the passage; it shone full upon the fellow and revealed the form and face of Horace Jackson. In one hand he held a bundle of papers, and he appeared too dumfounded to move. The man he was watching reached the end of the passage and stepped into the apartment beside him.

I was eager to verify my first impression, which the glimpse of the newcomer's back had given me, but immediately upon his entrance into the walled cellar he stepped to one side, ont of the l'ne of vision.

Jackson's eyes followed him, and were evidently resting upon him in doubt and suspicion.

"You?" he finally exclaimed.

I listened intently for the answer, and the sound of the voice sent a shudder over me. The voice was familiar, and it was with decpest dread I heard it.

"Yes. You wonder how I found you out," came in response to Jackson's exclamation. "That I will not say. Enough that I am here."

"Well, we can't talk in this place," Jackson said, after a pause. "His bedroom is right above us."

"You mean Mr. Conway. No fear of his hearing. He was called to my house by a message from my daughter, and is with her now, I have no doubt."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ACQUITTED BY THE CROWD.

Judge, Who Wanted to Be Reelected, Dodged to Make Votes.

Twenty years ago Powers was an engine wiper in the shops at Burnham. Losing an arm in a railroad wreck he was obliged to use his head more and his limbs less in the business of making a living for himself and his little family. Drifting to Leadville with the first tide of fortune hunters, Powers remained there as long as he could consistently, and until the sheriff took him down to Canyon City to live permanently, that being considered a healthier climate for a man of his temperament—he had shot and killed his son-in-law, Pat Kennedy, in a friendly, go-as-you-please with revolvers.

But Powers was not nearly so vicious as he looked, and during all of the years that I knew him he had never killed a man—a pretty good record for that vicinity. He was always a potent political factor, and filled various positions of honor and responsibility, from justice of the peace to policeman and janitor of the courthous and superintendent of the chain gang.

While dealing out justice in the old jail, a Missourian was brought before him for a preliminary hearing upon the charge of horse stealing. That was ranked as a capital offense in Leadville in those days, punishable with death.

But the culprit was from Joplin, and had many friends in camp, albeit the courtroom was crowded with them, all determined, as every true Missourian is, to see justice done. In the midst of the proceedings a stentorian voice was heard in the rear room, shouting:

"I move, your honor, that the prisoner be discharged!"

That was all Powers wanted. To convict the Missourian would have been fatal to his hopes for reelection, and without waiting for a second to the proposition he put the motion to the house and declared it carried unanimously, which it was. The court then adjourned to Johnny Shea's, where the friends of the vindicated man did the handsome thing by the judge, the clerk and all of the bystanders.—Denver Times.

An Aggrieved Small Boy.

There is one small boy on these grounds who fervently wishes that his sister would learn to write more legibly. Just as he was going for a swim she sent him down to the pier with a handbag and a note which read: "Please keep this bag for me until I come down." To his surprise the boy was ordered to come in and sit down in a corner of the office. After a patient wait of half an hour he asked: "May I go now?" "No," was the reply of the busy clerk; "keep quiet and stay where you are." An hour rolled by and the sister appeared on the scene. An explanation followed, and the boy was released with the promise of some candy. The clerk had read the note: "Please keep this boy for me until I come down."—Chautauquan Assembly Herald.

Calmness in Emergency.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, lecturing to a school of nurses lately upon the necessity of self-control in emergencies, told the following incident: "One of his patients, while in a low, nervous condition, swallowed by mistake a dose from the wrong bottle. She shrieked out that she was poisoned. One of the nurses screamed 'Aconite!' and began to cry hysterically. The other nurse, seeing that the patient was going into convulsions from terror, when relief would be impossible, said, coolly: 'Don't be frightened. Look here,' taking a mouthful of the dose herself. She then went outside to rid her mouth of it, procured an emetic and sent for a doctor and a stomach pump. Her calmness saved the life of the patient."—N. Y. Ledger.

So He Declared His Independence.

Mrs. Goodsoul—You say you were thrown upon the world by a great cruelty of nature. That's too bad! What was the character of it, if you don't mind telling?

Bumm D'Way—Well, mum, ye see, it was dis way: Nater made hayin' an' harvest come at a time when it's too hot ter work; an' den she turns right around an' makes de time ter saw wood come in de winter when it's too cold. Oh! She had it in fer us, mum!—Puck.

SAMPLE OF "DROP-IN" TRADE.

The Dealer in Corn Salve Spoils the Real Estate Man's Proud Boast.

Real estate dealers often console themselves during these dull days by reminiscences of the periods of inactivity which have gone before. A well-known Washington street dealer while in a reminiscent mood told the following:

"The period of inactivity through which we are now passing reminds me somewhat of the days of 1873 when a dealer who made a sale was looked upon as a marvel. I had my office at that time on the second floor of this building. On the main floor were the offices of Reece, Pierce & Co. I was in the habit of stopping in each morning and greeting Col. Pierce, and usually the greeting became a morning visit. One day I was complaining somewhat bitterly of the dullness of the market, and the colonel remarked: 'I tell you that you miss it by not getting down on the ground floor. Now we get a great deal of drop-in trade, so to speak, that never gets to you because of the stairs.'

"Just as he was closing this remark the door opened and in stepped a man with a valise. 'There, what did I tell you,' said the co'onel. 'Here's a man who probably wants to buy a lot and who never would climb up to you.' I was duly impressed with the truth of the statement then, and we both became silent as the newcomer avanced. As he came up to us he bowed and smiled and then blandly inquired: 'Can't I sell either of you some corn salve to-day?'

"The colonel was almost overcome, but he managed to express a decided negative and the visitor retreated. When he had closed the door behind him I burst out laughing and exclaimed: 'Colonel, if that's the kind of drop-in trade you get down here I want none of it. Now, that man would never trouble me because he could easily see that any man who could frequently climb the stairs of this building could not possibly have corns.' I went upstairs to my office, leaving the colonel speechless."—Chicago Chronicle.

Bills of Fare in Fashionable Restaurants.

The question has been mooted over and over again whether the engrafting of French and German dishes upon the bill of fare of the better class of American restaurants is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction our cooking was coarse, barbaric. This is an open question, but no bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but they, like the bilious, malarious and persons with weak kidneys, can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Had Outgrown the Habit.

She—Do you believe microbes are got from kissing?

He—I really have no way of knowing; you know, I'm married.—Yonkers Statesman.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

A loafer doesn't seem to care for anybody except those who are busy.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

The Doctor's Discovery.

"What do you find the most common delusion among your patients, doctor?"

"That we physicans care nothing about having our bills paid."—Detroit Free Press.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

The Experience of a Prominent Editor Who Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family.

MRS. F. A. DIXON.

Permit me to express to you my appreciation of the benefits that I have derived from using Pe-ru-na in my family. Being a man of limited means, I have had to be careful not to spend any more money than was necessary on doctor bills. Some two years ago I began using Pe-ru-na in my family as a family doctor, and I have been highly pleased with the result. My wife has used it for catarrh and experienced great relief. My little girl has been sick a number of times, and when we used your medicine it proved a success. I have used it myself several times and consider it a very valuable medicine. I keep it in the house to save doctor bills, and it has saved me many.

F. A. DIXON.

310 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo., Ed. Missouri Dept. "Sprig of Myrtle."

Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

CHEERING HIM.

His Hearers Were Duly Appreciative But Were Not Completely Carried Away.

He was unquestionably an orator. But he was not content with that gift. He desired to deliver speeches which would read well in print. As a result, his periods were polished till they lost force. They would have made more of an impression if he had left a few jagged edges on them. His speeches were as famed for their soporific qualities as they were for their immaculate syntax, but his wife was a confident admirer of his powers as a speaker. Without taking the trouble to inform herself very thoroughly on the topics he discussed, she accepted his observations with implicit faith and unbounded applause. She had gone to hear him address the legislature. After it was over he remarked:

"That speech wasn't the success we hoped it would be."

"It was a very nice speech, indeed," she answered, encouragingly. "I enjoyed it very much. I have passed a highly instructive afternoon. And, besides, I needed rest."

"There wasn't much enthusiasm."

"I was very enthusiastic."

"I was referring to my fellow-members."

"You couldn't tell whether they liked it or not."

"At all events, they were not carried off their feet."

"Oh, you mustn't be the least bit worried about that. They couldn't be. They took special precautions. I noticed that before you got half through nearly all of them had their feet on their desks."—Washington Star.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., across the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
President.

38-tf.

FINE LIQUOR STORE
—IN—
EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
GINS AND
WINES,
BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.
Choice line of
Bottled Goods.

IN addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Pool and Billiard Room in same building. Call and see me.

A. A. McDONALD,
PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Bottler of and Dealer in
BEER,
WINES,
WHISKIES,
And Liquors of All Kinds.
The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.
Especial Attention Paid to Mail Orders.
EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO
J. A. Kinsler's,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.,
Where you can get anything you want in the line of
Groceries,
Provisions,
FLOUR, SALT MEATS,
SMOKED MEATS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.,
Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.
Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.
CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES.
NEAR P. & E. DEPOT

EMPORIUM
Bottling Works,
JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.
Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.
Bottler and Shipper of
Rochester
Lager Beer,
BEST BRANDS OF EXPORT.
The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.
We keep none but the very best Beer and are prepared to fill Orders on short notice. Private families served daily if desired.
JOHN McDONALD.

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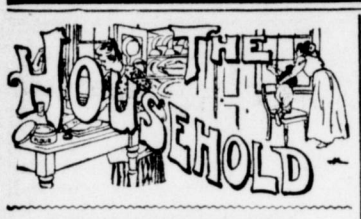


THE DAINTY CHEMISE.

It Has Come Back Again, Reveling in Ruffles and Puffs, and in Full Womanly Favor.

The chemise went out for awhile, but it came back again. This year it is to be worn by every self-respecting woman and it will be found to revel in the ruffles and puffs of the chemise of the days of Josephine.

The favorite material is nainsook which after all is very durable if a lit-

CHEMISE AND SKIRT.

tle care is taken in the laundry. Nainsook underwear wears for two years for best and for two years more as second best after it has been patched and darned a little, if only it goes through the hands of a careful laundress. This statement is borne out by every woman who has handled dainty lingerie.

The new chemises are made long enough for an underskirt. They are gathered so as to be small around the waist and to flare around the bottom. The neck is gathered around with lace and ribbon. There come ribbons of all colors that are durable and can be laundered with the garments without being removed.

The shoulder bands of the chemise are made of the same ribbon of a broader width.

A TOILET NECESSITY.

Why Lemons Should Find a Place on the Toilet Table of Every Sensible American Woman.

No woman should be without lemons on her toilet table. They are about as necessary nowadays as soap, so those who believe in them say.

"Lemons!" exclaimed a woman who believes in them religiously. "Why, I wouldn't be without lemons a whole day for anything. I once heard of a French woman who was considered the most beautiful woman of her time, and she attributed her good looks to eating eight oranges a day for 365 days in the year. I'd be willing to bet on it that lemons will do far more toward beautifying a woman than oranges. Lemons beautify one through and through, outside and in. Nothing in the world bleaches the skin, hands and face like a little diluted lemon juice applied at night, and, strange to say, unlike ost bleaches, it softens the complexn. Then the finest of manicure acids made by dropping a teaspoonful of mon juice in a cup of tepid water. This removes all stains from nails and skin and loosens the cuticle naturally and much better than any sharp instrument. A dash of lemon juice in plain water is an excellent tooth wash, removing not only the tartar, but sweetening the breath, and a teaspoonful of the juice in a small cup of black coffee will drive off a bilious headache before the sufferer can say caterpillar. Life would be very barren to me without lemons, and so it would be to any woman who knows the secret of their efficacy. Best of all, the juice of the lemon, taken with a teaspoonful of soda—cooking soda—after each meal, will pull the flesh right off the most persistently fat woman who ever worried over her weight."

BABY'S DIMITY DRESS.

An Easily Washed and Very Fetching Little Affair for a Youngster Eighteen Months of Age.

Two yards of white dimity figured in small green leaves, will make a dress for an 18-months old boy. For laundry purposes the skirt can be gathered upon a low-necked band of white needle-

DIMITY DRESS FOR BOY.

work, front and back. The sleeves, which are gathered at the shoulder and at the hand, can have pucker strings, which can be untied when the little dress is washed.

The yoke is made out of three quarters of a yard of dimity tucking which comes at about a dollar a yard. It can be made separately from the dress and tied with strings around the waist. The little dress is slipped on over the yoke, which can be renewed when soiled.

The only trimming on the skirt is four rows of cording which is easy to wash and iron.

CHILD'S DAILY DIET.

Mrs. Rorer Describes the Best and Most Wholesome Foods for Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, writing on "The Best Food for a Growing Child" in the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "A child must have in its active life at least two-thirds carbonaceous foods and one-third nitrogenous or flesh-building foods. For breakfast he may have first a well-baked or steamed apple, a little apple sauce, a ripe peach or some grapes, followed by a well-cooked cereal with milk, after which a soft-boiled egg, a small bit of broiled white-fish, a little broiled sweetbread, a piece of broiled chicken, or he may take simply a bowl of oatmeal or wheat preparation, and a slice of well-toasted whole wheat bread.

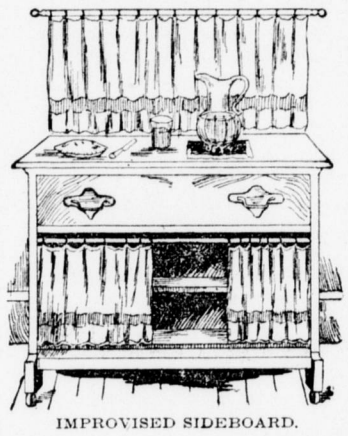
"For dinner a clear soup, followed by a red meat, either beef or mutton, broiled, boiled or roasted, or any of the wild meats, with one starchy vegetable, such as rice, potato or stewed macaroni, and one green vegetable simply cooked, such as spinach, cauliflower, asparagus, lettuce, cress, celery, well-cooked cucumber, carefully stewed turnip or well-boiled radish, over which is poured a little cream sauce, giving the required fatty matter. Next comes the dessert. Such things as rice pudding, cup custard, caramel custard, mock charlotte, floating island, rice dumplings and boiled rice and milk, or moulded wheatlet with whipped cream, and moulded rice with whipped cream may be used. Water not iced should be the accompanying beverage.

"Supper may consist of bread, thoroughly baked, with either butter or milk, or cornmeal mush and milk, mush bread, bread sticks and chicken broth. Milk is, however, the better liquid food for the child's night meal. A child who is fed properly, and is well bathed and comfortably clothed, will eat well, sleep well and be happy and good."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

How an Old Bureau Can Be Utilized to Good Advantage for Sideboard Purposes.

The cut shows the utilization for sideboard purposes of an old bureau. The woodwork is thoroughly sandpapered, then painted in a color to harmonize with the room's other furnishings. The upper drawer is left for the holding of knives, forks, spoons, napkins in use, etc. The other drawers are removed, leaving shelves for the holding of table linen. A pretty draw cur-



IMPROVISED SIDEBOARD.

tain covers this space. The same kind of a curtain on the same kind of a rod is hung behind the sideboard to make a dainty background for the water pitcher, glasses and the other articles that may be placed on the sideboard at meal time. There are odd bureaus about almost every home that may thus be treated, affording a most serviceable and withal attractive article of furniture for the dining-room. No one knows until she has made use of it how very convenient a sideboard is, and how much the presence of one helps out the usually rather scant furnishings of the dining-room.—Farm and Home.

How to Care for Silk.

Silk being always worn, it is strange how few women understand how to treat the beautiful fabric. One fact not by any means widely known is that silk should never be folded. Then, again, use a clean, smooth table to sponge the fabrics on. A good renovating fluid for black silk is a little rock of ammonia and a piece of common soda, put into a bottle and dissolve into one-half pint of boiling water. Sponge with this and iron; this is also good for restoring rusty-looking black woolen goods. A French recipe says to clean black silk by sponging on both sides with spirits of wine and ironing on the wrong side. The sponging with coffee removes all of a greasy appearance that especially affects gros grain silks.

Cane-Bottomed Chairs.

The owner of cane-bottomed chairs which require renovating should provide herself with a ball of strong twine and some varnish, and she can manage to do the work very creditably to herself in the following way: Cut away the old cane, take a large darning needle, thread it, make a knot at the end and loop the string through the holes backward and forward, crosswise from side to side, right and left, filling every hole; then working back again, weaving as you would for cloth. Then varnish the chairs and place them aside to dry. Make small cushions of cretonne or any other material you like and tie them on the seats with ribbon to match.

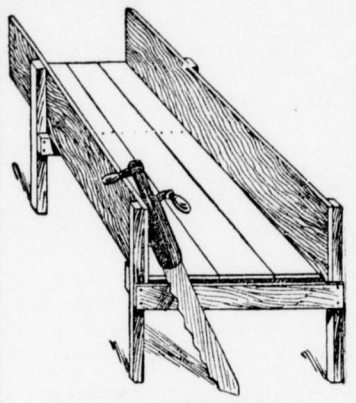
How to Drape a Piano.

If there is an upright piano in the room do not jam it stiffly against the wall. Put it crosswise, almost in the middle of the floor. Hang a piece of tapestry or a portiere over the back, place a box on the floor behind it, put some cushions on the box, and you have the very latest thing, the "piano seat."

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

A Device That Is Just as Good on a Small Farm as the Most Expensive Contrivances.

I send a sketch of a device I use for cutting cornfodder, for feeding. Where one wants to feed a team of horses or a cow or two, it is all that is needed. The space between the ends of the floor boards (A) and the crosspiece (B) should be 1½ inches wide, for the hay knife to work in. Make the box wide



CUTTING BOX FOR FODDER.

enough for a person to stand in by the side of a bundle of fodder. Place the bundle in the box butts foremost, put one foot on it, and cut in lengths to suit—I cut four to eight inches—until you come to the band, then reverse the bundle and cut from the top. Use any ordinary hay knife. Every farmer knows the advantage of cut cornfodder over whole stalks.—A. S. Forsman, in Ohio Farmer.

CAPACITY OF SILOS.

Table Giving the Average Weight Per Cubic Foot of Well-Matured and Settled Ensilage.

It would seem as though we might be excused from answering over and over again questions relating to the capacity of silos, but it is perhaps fair to assume that others are much like ourselves—not over careful to preserve the information not specially needed for present use.

Silage varies in weight per cubic foot principally for the amount of pressure to which it has been subjected. Hence the last foot, or five feet, in a silo, which has been filled up to 20 feet deep is much heavier (because more compact) than the first foot, or five feet.

The following table gives the average weight per cubic foot of well matured corn silage, at different depths, after settling two days, and the average for the entire depth:

Average for	lbs.	Average for total depth, lbs.
First 5 feet	22.0	22.0
Second 5 feet	30.0	26.1
Third 5 feet	39.3	29.8
Fourth 5 feet	43.8	33.3
Fifth 5 feet	49.5	36.5
Sixth 5 feet	54.5	39.6

Find the number of square feet in the bottom of the silo, multiply this by depth of silage and the product will be the total cubic feet of silage. For instance, if a silo is 12x15 feet inside measurement, and 20 feet deep, it will have 3,000 cubic feet, and when well filled with mature corn, the average weight, per cubic foot, will be 33.3 pounds, or 120,000 pounds (60 tons) for the whole. The lower layer of five feet in depth will be nearly 20 tons, the one above is about 17½ tons, and in this proportion for other depths.—Hoards' Dairyman.

TIMELY DAIRY HINTS.

It is a bad practice to wash the dairy utensils at a well. It will pollute the water.

The placenta should always be removed in three or four hours. If left longer it will be inclosed by the contraction of the womb.

If a quarter of the udder is smaller than the other parts, Hoard advises rubbing and kneading it pretty hard twice a day with pure lard.

It is claimed that when butter is salted in the churn two ounces of salt to the pound will not leave more saltness than the average palate will like.

Shade for the cow in summer is nearly as essential as shelter in winter whatever the fellow whose theory is that the cow should be kept eating and not loafing, may say.

If the cow stands in the mud puddle, mixing her droppings with the water, and drinking the water you will not get either good milk or butter from the cow. But we have seen hundreds of cows that did it.

The greatest enemy of man to man is he who sneers at what the press says about improved dairying or other farm methods. He is as big a fool as the man who said in his heart that there is no God.—Western Plowman.

Rye for Milk Cows.

Rye makes excellent feed for cows giving milk. It contains little fat and a comparatively large amount of milk-making elements and can be recommended as a milk feed. Green rye is given the same analysis as pasture grass, but from experience I doubt if it is as valuable. For soiling, however it is of greater value than pasture grass by reason of the enormous quantities that may be secured from so small a piece of ground. If sown early it may be cut in the fall and then two or three crops cut from it in the spring. Rye, either green or the grain, produces no particular effect different from other foods of the same class.—National Stockman.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S BATTLE.

From the Mail, Milford, Ind.

Miss Emma Rybolt, a prepossessing school girl of Milford, Ind., is of more than usual intelligence, and is ambitious to rise in the literary world.

"In the fall of 1896," said Mrs. Rybolt, "Emma was taken ill. She was a close student and her work began to tell on her. She grew weak, pale and nervous, and complained of pains in her back, chest and limbs. A few weeks passed and she grew worse. The doctor said she was a victim of nervous prostration, and should have been taken from school weeks earlier. She gradually grew worse, her nerves were so tense that the least noise irritated her and she had a fever and a continual twitching in her muscles. The symptoms were much like St. Vitus' dance.

Her Battle.

"A year passed, and, under a change of physicians, Emma became somewhat better but soon was as bad as ever. One day I read of a case similar to hers which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to try them.

"Emma had no faith in proprietary medicines, but tried the pills, and after taking a dozen doses, she began to improve. It was about the first of April when she began and by the middle of May, after taking about eight boxes, she was entirely cured.

"While ill, she lost twenty-eight pounds, but now weighs more than ever before. Her nerves are strong and she is in perfect health. We are all confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, and I cheerfully recommend them in all similar cases. MRS. E. A. RYBOLT."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of September, 1897.

CALEB BAKER, Notary Public.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, will build up a run-down system and are a specific for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases long regarded as incurable.

Experts.

Lamb—I suppose you enjoy a game of poker with an expert player?

Wolf—I enjoy playing with a man who considers himself an expert.—Boston Transcript.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it to-day.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The oftener a girl has been engaged, the more interesting is the announcement of her marriage.—Atchison Globe.

A little tombstone may cast a very long shadow.—Ram's Horn.

The surest way for a man to found an aristocratic family in America is to heavily insure his life, and then work himself to death.—Atchison Globe.

His Idea.—"I wonder why," said Mrs. Dukane, "Admiral Dewey is to give Manila just 38 minutes to surrender. That is such an odd number." "He probably marked the time down from 50 minutes to make it more attractive," replied Mr. Dukane.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Claim to Distinction.—"There goes the most remarkable man in this town." "What's remarkable about him?" "He's the only successful merchant we have who doesn't claim to be a self-made man. He says he got rich through the faithfulness of the men that work for him."—Chicago Tribune.

A Better Demonstration.—"Newton discovered the law of gravitation by noticing an apple fall from a tree, didn't he?" "Yes. If he hadn't been so previous somebody might have discovered it by seeing a beginner fall from his bicycle."—Chicago News.

In Love and War.—She—"Congress was dreadfully slow about this Cuban war, don't you think? But that's the way with most folks." He—"How so?" She—"It takes them for ever to come to a declaration."—Chicago Tribune.

The Correct Thing to Do.—Keedick—"Young Browne added 'e' to his name after he inherited his uncle's big fortune." Fosdick—"That's quite right. Rich people are entitled to more ease than poor people."—Harlem Life.

A Better Offer.—"I see that a clergyman in Dawson City gave up a salary of $10,000 a year. How do you account for that?" "His parishioners agreed to board him."—Detroit Free Press.

"I was surprised to see that Zola's conviction was reversed." "That was not so strange. In nearly all French farces matters are straightened out in the last act."—Puck.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How They Succeed.

Tom—Some men gain prosperity by one big jump, others by hops.

Dick—Hops?

"Yes; for example, the brewer."—Up to Date.

The Pioneer Limited

Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the West in adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of two-cent postage stamp. Address, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Intrusted to the Monarch.

Jeweler (excitedly)—What became of those diamond earrings while I was out? They're worth $400!

His Wife—The cook saw them, dear. It's her day out, you know, and said she'd leave if I didn't let her wear them this afternoon.—Jewelers' Weekly.

A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm, where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.

Do you want to go down and look at some of the Garden Spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare, for round trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before going? Then send ten cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

"His love for her increased after marriage." "So they live together happily, eh?" "No, they don't live together at all. She married another man."—Town Topics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

People will rubber at a fire when nothing else can drag them out of bed.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Most men think they would have been well off if they hadn't been so liberal.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

Fast Time to Colorado.

A new through Sleeping Car line between St. Louis and Colorado Springs will be established over the Wabash-Rock Island Short Line, May 15th, 1898. The time will be the fastest made with through service between these two points by many hours. A through Sleeper will leave St. Louis on Wabash train No. 3, at 9.20 a. m., arriving at Colorado Springs the next morning at 11.00, with a direct connection for Denver, arriving at 11.30 a. m. This is the fastest regular through service ever established between St. Louis and Colorado. Returning, the Sleeper will leave Colorado Springs at 2.45 p. m., and arrive at St. Louis the next evening at 6.15.

Patrons of this line will avoid the only unpleasant feature heretofore attendant on Colorado travel, inasmuch as the trip through Missouri's fertile fields will now be by daylight, and the unattractive portion of Kansas will be traversed during the night, with the mountain scenery to greet the tourists in the morning.

The fast time of this line will naturally commend the Wabash Route to intending Colorado tourists.

Particulars will be gladly furnished on application.

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis.

Pugilists and babies are put to sleep in a different manner.—Chicago Daily News.

Disease

can be driven in or driven out. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla drives disease out of the blood. Many medicines suppress disease—cover it but don't cure it. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood by purifying the blood itself. Foul blood makes a foul body. Make the blood pure and the body will be sound. Through the blood Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures eczema, tetter, boils, eruptions, humors, rheumatism, and all scrofulous diseases.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had risings or boils all over my body, but one bottle cured me. I consider Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine made."—BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE."
DO YOU VALUE LIFE?
THEN USE
SAPOLIO

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION —FREE— The Overland Monthly, San Francisco, offers free scholarships at the Stanford University or the University of California, including four years' course, board, lodging, & railway fare. Stamp for particulars.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed, $9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue of swell '98 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money. J. W. MEAD CYCLE CO., CHICAGO.

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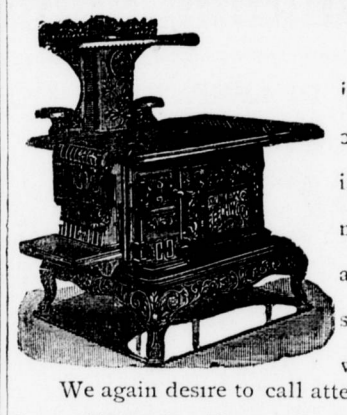
We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING. HEATING AND GAS STOVES.

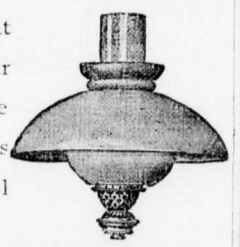


Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.



WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

CUBAN FACTS IN BRIEF.

Interesting Items About the Pearl of the Antilles.

HER PEOPLE AND HER PRODUCTS.

All About the Principal Cities, the Rainy Season, the Deadly Machete, the Yellow Fever, the Revolutionists and Their Great Struggle For Liberty.

Cuba from east to west is 760 miles long. Its width varies from 20 to 135 miles. The island, with its dependencies, contains 47,278 square miles. The entire coast line is 2,200 miles in extent.

The Cubans are the planters of the island. The Spaniards, usually government officials or traders, live in the cities. In the interior all Spaniards are known as Catalans.

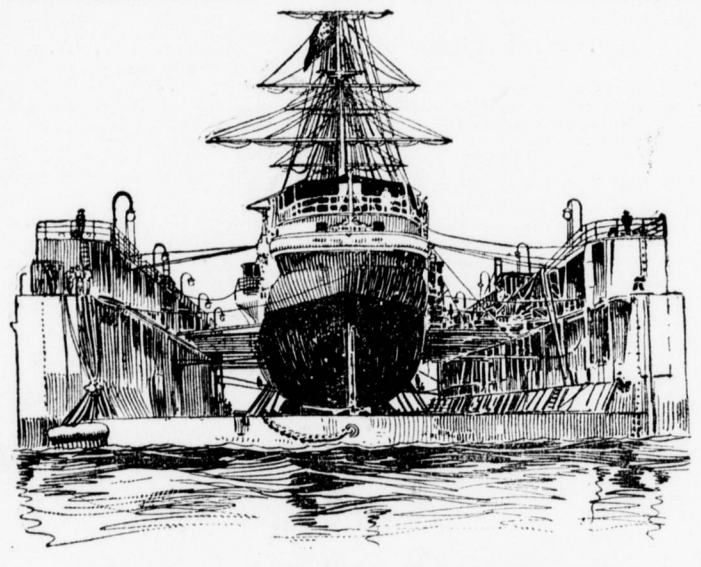
The rainy season in Cuba begins in May or June and ends in November The most rain falls in September and October. The average number of rainy days in a year is 102.

Though tropical, the Cuban climate is an equable one. The thermometer never rises so high as it sometimes does in New York, and sunstrokes are unknown.

Mountain chains extend from east to west throughout the whole length of the island. Between the mountains and the coast low tracts usually intervene which in wet weather are overflowed and are almost impassable.

Cuba has 260 rivers, all small. In the low coast lands both north and south are extensive swamps.

Yellow fever prevails each year in the seaport cities of Cuba, beginning toward the end of June and disappearing in September. Foreigners only are attacked by the disease.



HAVANA'S FLOATING DOCK AND THE ALFONSO XII.

[Uncle Sam needs Havana's great floating drydock and will doubtless get it. The dock was built in England and towed to Cuba. The cut shows the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII in the dock.]

Havana harbor, one of the finest in the world, is entered from the northwest by a channel which is narrow for three-eighths of a mile and then opens into a magnificent bay.

For Havana to surrender before a hostile force is not a new experience in its history. In the first century of its existence it was repeatedly sacked by pirates and buccaneers, and in 1762 an English squadron under Admiral Pocock bombarded the city and compelled it to capitulate.

The revolutionary government of Cuba was organized at Camaguey on Sept. 19, 1895, when a president and vice president were elected and a cabinet formed.

The general in chief of the revolutionary army in the field is Maximo Gomez. The lieutenant general is Calixto Garcia.

The headquarters of the Cuban junta in New York are at No. 56 New street, Manhattan borough.

Cuba contains many mineral springs which are famed for their valuable healing properties.

Despite its tropical situation the city of Havana is a comfortable place even for summer living. The houses and dress of the people are adapted to secure coolness, and the sea breeze by day and the land breeze by night gratefully temper the heat.

Cuba has not been generally known as an iron producing country, yet in several years before the outbreak of her present civil war 500,000 tons of iron ore and 40,000 tons of manganese, amounting to $3,000,000 in value, were annually produced for export at the Santiago de Cuba mines at the eastern end of the island.

There are more than 200 excellent ports in Cuba.

It is little wonder that the Cuban patriot handles the machete well, as he is trained to its use from his earliest boyhood. To the countryman it is ax, jackknife, reaper, cleaver—in short, it fulfills every purpose, great and small, for which a cutting tool is required. In his private quarrels he uses it with deadly effect, and face to face with the Spanish enemy he feels that in his machete he has a weapon which he knows and which will not fail him.

The boxes in which the Cuban cigar manufacturers pack their fragrant wares are made from native cedar cut on the mountain slopes.

Havana, Matanzas, Santiago—these are the three principal cities of Cuba in the order of their size and commercial importance. The exports of Santiago, the least of the three, amount in times of peace to $8,000,000 annually.

In the western part of the island is raised the celebrated Vuelta Abago tobacco, which has no equal in the world.

THE NAVAL RESERVES.

No Lubbers They, but Seamen Bold, Quick to Jump at Duty's Call.

The readiness, good discipline and seamanship of the New York naval militia were well illustrated in the promptness with which a detachment of 80 men went to Philadelphia, manned the monitor Nahant and brought her to New York for the defense of the harbor. These qualities were again illustrated when the call was made for a ship's company for the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. The entire contingent, from first lieutenant to landsman, embracing 195 men, was at once supplied from the New York reserve.

The Louisiana naval reserve has furnished a crew of nine officers and 95 men for the monitor Passaic, which is to defend the harbor of Port Royal, S. C. The reserve has been called on to supply 1,100 men for manning the 32 gunboats, patrol boats and torpedo boats employed in the gulf service, and it announces that it will be able to meet the requisition.

The first attempt made in the United States to establish a naval reserve was in 1850, when President Fillmore drafted a bill providing for a reserve of 50,000 men. Nothing came of the measure.

As early as 1885 every country in Europe had a naval reserve. England then had its royal naval reserve of 20,000 officers and men and its royal naval artillery volunteers of over 2,000 officers and men.

It was through the efforts of Lieutenant J. C. Soley, a retired officer of the United States navy, that the naval reserve was first established in the United States. Under authority of the Massachusetts legislature he organized a naval battalion in 1890. New York was the next state to organize a naval reserve.

There are naval reserve organizations in 16 states, with a membership of nearly 5,000 men, which could readily be increased to 20,000.

The trained naval reserve man is a mighty valuable recruit in these days. He is no landlubber, but has had practical experience on the government ships assigned for the use of the naval militia. He understands elementary navigation, signal work in all its branches, artillery and infantry practice, the laying of submarine mines and the manning of tugs and torpedo boats for coast defense.

The naval reserve is demonstrating that it is practically a second navy. The drilling, practice and patient learning the ropes during the past seven years are showing their good results in this time of need.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Strength and Equipment of the Soldiers of Our First Reserve.

There are 10,000,000 men liable to military service in the United States.

The actual strength of all the state soldiers composing the national guard previous to the recent call by the president for troops was 113,460 men and officers.

A special feature of the national guard of New York is the efficiency it has attained in the military signal and telegraph service. The signal corps attached to a brigade is furnished with all the improved United States army signal kits, field telegraph instruments, field telephones, flash lanterns and heliographs, engineering and electrical instruments.

The work of a signal corps in state camp includes besides signaling the study of engineering, including making road maps, field sketching and bridge and signal tower building.

The normal strength of the national guard in New York state is 13,285. The number of males in the state liable to military service is 942,750.

Next to New York, Pennsylvania is strongest in its national guard, with 8,547 men. Wyoming, with a roll of 345, has the smallest enlistment, while Nevada, with 346 men, goes it one better. Alaska and the Indian Territory have no organized militia.

There were warm welcomes in New York city for the up state militia as they passed through the town on their way to Hempstead. Crowds of people at the railway stations and on the streets cheered and waved their hats and shouted words of encouragement. As the men were ferried to Long Island City the whistle of every tug captain in sight saluted them vigorously.

A substantial, soldierly set are these men from up the state now quartered at Camp Black. There is lots of fight in them. Many of them saw active service at Buffalo in the big strike where they learned to know what camp life really is and how to make the best of its hardships.

Diphtheria.

Mrs. M. E. Hancock, West Lebanon, Pa., writes: "When two of our children were, as we supposed, beyond medical help, Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops cured them. It seemed almost like a miracle."
R. C. Dodson. 6-ly

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Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

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Stings & Bites of Insects

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

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BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing of Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. $1.00 per box by mail; 6 boxes for $5.00.

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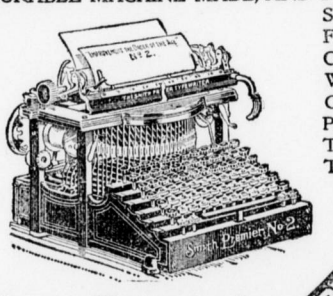

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